The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of the Rebel Lines.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry.

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT SNICKER'S GAP

The Crests of the Hills Defended by Artillery.

A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The following, dated Oct. 31, has just been received from the TIMES' correspondent at Centreville:

A brisk cannonading was heard here this afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, which lasted for half an hour or more, in the direction of Middleburgh, supposed to be a fight between a portion of Gen. WALKER'S and Gen. BAYARD'S forces. As the sound of firing receded toward the mountains, it is supposed that Gen. BAYARD drove the enemy before him.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1—9 P. M.

Advices from the front show that active skirmishing is going on, in which rebel cavalry, supposed to be STUART'S, is engaged. It may possibly result in a serious engagement.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The latest news from the front is, that the rebels still hold Thoroughfare Gap with a small picket. Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon at Aldie. He encamped, last night two miles east of that place, from which fact it is inferred he repulsed the rebel force.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1—9 P. M.

Our special correspondent near Hillsboro sends us the following, dated 3 P. M.:

"A heavy cannonading has been heard for the last hour in our advance, toward Snicker's Gap. Possibly from the vicinity of Winchester."

Prof. LOWE went up to-day from Bolivar Heights. The enemy was in sight in detached bodies, to the number of 500. We are all ready here for them.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Another Hillsborough correspondent says, under this date:

"The enemy is at Snicker's Gap in force. From the Short Hills, near Hillsborough, the camp-fires of several of their divisions can be seen, and reconnaissances show the crests of the Gap to be defended by artillery.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday Evening, Oct. 31, 1862.

To-day we have witnessed the novel spectacle of one National army marching out of town while another was marching in. Gen. SUMNER'S Corps have been slowly crossing the Shenandoah to Loudon Valley, and Gen. GEARY'S command has at the same time been moving in this direction from Loudon Heights, where he has been stationed. What all these movements mean, it would not be proper for me to state at this time. A few days at the furthest will clear up what is doubtless now a mystery, not only to those at a distance, but to the soldier and citizen spectator.

Last evening a heavy reconnoitering party was sent out in the direction of Shephardstown to feel, and if necessary, engage the enemy. It has not yet returned. About the same time HANCOCK'S Division commenced its march across the Shenandoah. The movement of the force proper was, however, deferred until to-day, when it has taken place amid much excitement and the greatest enthusiasm. Early in the morning a considerable body of infantry, Pennsylvania troops, were sent out on the Charlestown turnpike in close proximity to the rebel pickets, where it has remained all day. The movements of the enemy in this direction, as well as on the other side of the Blue Ridge, have been very mysterious—so much so as to cause a division of sentiment among our Generals as to what their plans may be. Movements on our part have undoubtedly occasioned a corresponding diversity of opinion on the part of the rebel Generals. Should nothing fail, however, they will know in a week's time what our true plan was.

Soon after the departure of the force toward Charleston symptoms of a general movement became apparent.

By 11½ o'clock the troops were in motion. It was a most grand and imposing sight. With cheerful countenances the men strapped on their knapsacks, shouldered their guns, and took their places in the ranks. Regiment after regiment formed in a line which stretched from the Ferry to the encampment-ground here. Citizens and strangers collected in the doorways to see them pass, while seated on the green, in front of the general hospital, were to be seen the convalescent patients. Slowly they marched down the abrupt hill, wound through the lower village, across the pontoon bridge, and around the steep Loudon Heights, pitching their tents in the Loudon Valley, which lies between the Blue Range and Short Hills. How long they will remain here, or in what direction they will march, must not be made known.

Gen. GEARY has already chosen his headquarters, which directly front on the now barren and deserted Heights. He is one of the most popular officers in the army, being, what many are not, both General and gentleman. Gen. SLOCUM'S Corps, to which Gen. GEARY'S command belongs, is to be left for the defence of Harper's Ferry and the vicinity. His troops are rapidly arriving. The Balloon Corps still remains here, the "Constitution" being located near the Shenandoah, and the "Intrepid" under the brow of the Heights. Owing to the winds which have prevailed this week, no ascensions have been made. Firing has been heard in the direction of both reconnoitering parties. This has been a mild and beautiful day. J.

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

We are having magnificent weather for the important army movements which are now transpiring. Just prior to the advance, an important change was inaugurated in the Medical Department of the army, being the establishing of a less complex and difficult mode of procuring discharges for the sick and wounded. Last year when our authorities at Washington labored under the hallucination that we had enough or too many men, a soldier could procure a discharge on the slightest pretext. Indeed, a physician, stationed at the time in one of the hospitals between here and Washington, informed me that a General Order had been received from Secretary STANTON to discharge as many men as possible, since the Government was paying more men than it could availably use. Since then, however, a different policy has been pursued, and the other extreme reached. To obtain a discharge has been almost an impossibility, though the applicant be afflicted with all the diseases that mankind is heir to. When a soldier has become unfit for duty in the regiment, a certificate, stating that he has been in that condition for sixty days, has to be made out. The surgeon is then obliged to send his written statement to that effect to the Brigade Surgeon, which afterward passed to the Division Surgeon, then corps, and finally through Gen. McCLELLAN'S hands. Before it has pursued half this circuitous course, the application is nearly always returned with the indorsement, "put this man on light duty."

What comprises light duty: cooking, bringing water, doing police work, &c. If a man can bring water, his officers will, in nine cases out of ten, think him able to perform guard duty; and then if he is able to shoulder a musket on guard, he can surely shoulder a musket on the march. The result of all this is that our army is burdened with a large number of men who are worse than useless. Men who sit about camp require much attention from their companions, are unable to perform certain duties required of them, give out on the march, always straggling, and yet are fed, clothed and paid by the Government. Still the poor fellows are not thus situated from choice. They long to go home, where they can have proper treatment, but no, they cannot obtain a release, unless released by death.

Under the new *régime*, inaugurated this week, this difficult mode of application is to be done away with, and each regimental Surgeon is to report directly to a party possessing the power of direct and immediate dismissal. All of the disabled are to be sent home immediately, and the various regiments thereby restored to their former efficiency.

There is much interest felt by all the intelligent soldiers in the campaign which is now progressing in New-York. Republican and Democrat alike regard SEYMOUR, not only as the peace candidate, but a Secessionist at heart. What better proof do we require than the fact that his ardent supporters and admirers are writing to our soldiers such letters as the following:

> MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND AND NAMESAKE: The notice of the presentation to you of a beautiful sword has just met my eye. * * * May you be ready to draw it in defence of constitutional rights, but never as against those who *seek* merely *protection* against *oppression*. The war now waging is against our own brethren. Whether there is a right to secede or withdraw from the Union is a *disputed* question, on which strong arguments may be used on either side. If, then, it be a disputed question, it ought not to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. It is now a war of subjugation or extermination on the part of Mr. LINCOLN and his abolitionized Democrats have been drawn into it from fear, or because they believed the National Capital in danger. * * * * This deplorable state of things can only be terminated by a *compromise*. I hope the democracy will soon see the distinction between defending ourselves from invasion and invading the South. It is time they begin to arise and proclaim that they will not be used to push on this *unrighteous* and *unnecessary* warfare.

The precious document from which I have made the above extracts was written to an officer of this army by one of the Seymour lights of Sullivan County, N. Y., a politician who runs the democratic machine in that portion of the State, and is a man after the candidate's own heart. ORIENT.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRIGNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Secesh in Petticoats—One Hundred and Twenty Ounces of Quinine Recovered.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

The quietness that had settled down on Centreville, during the last few days, was rudely disturbed, at an early hour yesterday morning, by the arrival of Government Detective Sergeant LEE, of Washington, with the information that a carriage, containing a gentleman and two ladies, and a loaded team with a white driver, had departed from the National Capital for Secessia, loaded with articles contraband of war. This, as may well be supposed, of itself, was not of so unusual occurrence as to create any great consternation in the minds of the officials here—so accustomed have they become to seeing all kinds of people—Secessionists, Unionists, non-combatants, and go-betweens—come along with passes, not unfrequently obtained from sources not to be questioned—were not the information in this case coupled with the suspicion that the passes had been surreptitiously obtained through the agency of some person occupying a confidential position in the War Department at Washington, not in Richmond. Capt. LAWRENCE, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, at once took the matter in hand, and set himself to work to ferret out the offenders. The Provost-Marshal was consulted, and the pickets in every direction were notified, and Capt. LAWRENCE, after ascertaining the names of the persons composing the party, their antecedents, present residence, and the probable route they would take to reach their home, mounted a fleet horse, and rode in the direction of Chantilly. Five minutes after the picket on the pike near Chantilly, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House, had received instructions, the identical vehicles, with their occupants, reached the picket, and produced a document, furnished them in Washton, authorizing "Mrs. TURNER, of near Fauquier County, Va.,—her daughter, Miss BUCKNER, and Mr. BAILEY, with the wagons and contents," to pass the Union lines. The officer in charge of the picket—his instructions then being fresh—did not consider the passes "all right," whereupon Mrs. TURNER produced two papers—as he was told she would do—one signed by "M. Blair," stating that the bearer was a relative of his, and her party were all right, with an indorsement, requesting the proper officer "to see if he could help Mrs. TURNER along," signed "A. Lincoln." But all this array of documents proved to be of no avail, and Mrs. TURNER and party were, with all due politeness, invited, much against their will, to accept of a cavalry guard to the headquarters of Gen. STAHL, at this place. Arriving here, the Commanding General placed the delicate ask of a preliminary investigation in the hands of Col. VON GILSA, and was ably seconded in his arduous duties by the Assistant Provost-Marshal of Fairfax Court-House, Capt. BROWN, who had been promptly sent hither by Col. ROBINSON, the Provost-Marshal, upon being informed of the arrest by telegraph. Each member of the party under arrest declared, in turn, that they could not imagine why they were detained in this manner, and while protesting, were escorted to the General's headquarters, and Capt. BROWN at once commenced examining the contents of the two wagons. The search resulted in finding sixty bottles of quinine, containing one ounce each, and a tin "cinnamon" caddy, with the store mark "C. W. WAIT & SON, No. 68 South-street, Baltimore," upon it, filled with the same precious drug, and a small quantity of whisky. Thus rewarded, Capt. BROWN felt warranted to proceed a little further and search Mrs. TURNER & Co. But who was to discharge this delicate but important duty? That was the question that agitated the mind of all for a time. Madame GILSA was appealed to in vain to do it,—there were no other ladies about who could be trusted. An officer present finally remembered that there was a strong Union woman in one of the regiments, and it was agreed that her services should be secured, and that Madam GILSA should be a witness to the proceedings, so as to prevent the possibility of the woman being tampered with. Miss BUCKNER was the first subject taken in hand. She is a tall, queenly-looking Miss, of 18 summers or more, with soft, dark eyes, beaming with intelligence, and a mouth—oh, such a mouth! a fit companion to the eyes, and a nose—well, there is no use of describing her further; but she is a woman whom any man, seeing her once, would stop to take another look, perhaps several more, and feel well repaid for the exertion; in a word, she was the most dangerous woman whom I have seen in Centreville, for she captivated all who approached her. Even Provost-Marshal BROWN, who can face anybody wearing pantaloons, was for once uneasy, and, with all the evidence of her guilt he had obtained, he, in a moment of tenderness, handsomely apologized to the handsome being in crinoline before him, because his orders rendered it necessary for him to put her to some inconvenience. The young lady retired to a chamber to be searched, with a smile and willingness of manner that made all feel as if *she* was not the leading spirit in the enterprise in which she was engaged. She gracefully swept her enormously-extended skirts through the door, and disappeared. A few minutes had only elapsed when the door was reopened, and a large bundle was thrown out upon the floor. No one seemed to know at first what it was; finally the word "bishop" was heard; the boldest of the officers present seized it, and between a nice linen covering was found sewed up in bags made of oiled silk, about five pounds of quinine. Whew! what a skirt-extender for a young lady! The lovely Miss reappeared, too, but what a change a few moments had made in her attire. She was as calm and collected as ever, however. Mrs. TURNER'S turn came next. Nothing contraband was found upon her, and she was surprised (apparently) to learn that anything of a contraband nature was found about her daughter's person—"for the life of her she could not tell how it got there." Mrs. TURNER has outlived two husbands, and bids fair to outlive another, if she gets one soon. Sharp-visaged, sharp black eyes, piercing through spectacles, sharp nose and chin, lips thin and compressed, tall and straight in figure, are all points to be seen in one glance at Mrs. TURNER. Imagine such a woman talking as demurely as a young child, with no end to a story, interlarded with scriptural quotations, and expressing a hope of going to heaven, occasionally, and the reader can form some idea of Mrs. TURNER, who, with her daughter, is just calculated to pull wool over the eyes of the unsophisticated Union people in the Capital, and obtain passes for carrying on a contraband trade with the rebels. BAILEY, the beardless youth with them, is one of the long white-haired gentry, who apparently knows just enough to obey the orders of his superiors who are with him. After making the discoveries above related, the Provost-Marshal, with his charge, under a proper guard, started for Washington, where upon a further examination it is surmised that letters of importance may be found. The quinine found cost in Washington $3 50 per ounce. BAILEY says he took Confederate money to Washington and there turned it into green-backs by paying 50 cents on the dollar—so that he estimates his quinine cost him $5 25 per ounce. He purchased 120 ounces, costing him $630. Quinine in Secessia is eagerly bought up *at $70 per ounce*, and had he succeeded in getting through our lines with it, he would have realized $8,400, or a net profit (not deducting expenses) of $7,770. That is a rather strong inducement to speculate. I mention the fact, because he alleges that he is not connected with the rebel army, but is simply a speculator upon the necessities of his neighbors. His story is not believed here. Miss BUCKNER brought the quinine along to oblige a friend, and did not know she was doing anything wrong. Mrs. TURNER did not know anything about the contraband article and cared less. These are the reports of the parties themselves. They are smart enough to pull wool over all the old fogies in Washington and get back to Salem, where they reside, within ten days. It is believed here that they have been engaged in the contraband goods trade for a long time.

Gen. BAYARD left Upton Hill day before yesterday, with cavalry and cannon, on a reconnoissance.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport United States—Another Report about the Savannah Ram, &c.

The United States steam transport *United States*, FALLON, from Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, in ballast to D. D. TOMPKINS, arrived last night. The *United States* brings fourteen prisoners of war in charge of Lieut. SAWYER, and five men of the Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

There was a report at Port Royal just previous to the *United States* sailing that the rebel ram from Savannah was coming down the river.

Capt. WARFIELD, of Gen. BRANNAN'S Staff, and Capt. WILLIAMS, of Gen. MITCHEL'S Staff, had died at Port Royal. The health at Port Royal was generally good.

The following are the passengers by the *United States*:

Lieut.-Col. Abbott and lady, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers; Capt. Scott, U. S. N., Capt. Hallett, D. Lloyd, Mrs. A. B. Nicholson, Capt. Powell, Mr. Moore and others.

Capture of the Steamer Ouachita—Other Prizes—Several of the Sixth Connecticut Taken Prisoners—Gen. Mitchel and the Negroes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

On the morning of the 14th inst. the gunboat *Memphis*, Commander WATMAUGH, bound from New-York to Port Royal, when on the inner edge of the Gulf Stream, opposite Frying Pan Shoals, gave chase to a small steamer which was discovered heading toward the land. Finding himself pursued by the *Memphis* the Captain turned his vessel directly about, shaping his course across the Gulf, and at the expiration of four hours, it having become evident that he was gradually being overhauled, the cargo was broken out and thrown overboard. By this process of lightening the vessel the chase was prolonged considerably; but eventually the boiler became strained in consequence of the intense pressure to which it was subjected by "firing up" with resin and tar, and after an exciting stern chase of 60 miles, the *Memphis* ran alongside of her. The steamer proved to be the London built, iron propeller *Ouachita*, Capt. GILFIN, from Liverpool in August last, *via* the Azores, and last from Bermuda, laden with arms and ammunition for the Confederates—at least such is the statement of some of the crew, which, unfortunately, cannot be verified, as most of the cargo was thrown into the water. The *Ouachita* was provided with a clearance for Havana from the Custom-house at Bermuda, but there being no seal attached to the paper it is believed to be irregular. The vessel is not more than seventy-five tons burden, but being swift, and of light draft, she is admirably adapted for running the blockade, for, with nothing standing but her lower masts, she could pass at night almost within hailing distance of our cruisers and escape observation. We hear that there are about a dozen of this dangerous class of steamers employed in the rebel service, having a rendezvous at Bermuda, and receiving cargo from larger vessels which carry it to that hot-bed of enmity to the Union cause. One of these steamers, the *Minot*, is said to have made five successful trips to Wilmington. The *Ouachita* is now at anchor under the guns of the guard-ship *Vandalia*, but will be towed North by the first opportunity. Her value is from $10,000 to $12,000. The schooner *Agnes*, Capt. WOOD, with a cargo of resin and turpentine, was also captured last week off Cape Roman, by the dispatch yacht *America*, Acting Master BAKER commanding. She had run the blockade of Charleston and was bound to Nassau. This prize is worth from $8,000 to $9,000.

Capts. HUDSON and PROUTY, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and six privates of the same regiment, were made prisoners, on Sunday morning last, by a company of rebel cavalry. They ventured, without proper precaution, to the mainland in broad daylight, crossing from Lady's Island to CHISHOLM'S plantation, where the enemy is known to lurk, and immediately upon landing, were observed to fire. In a minute they were surrounded by horsemen and captured. This occurrence having happened beyond our outer picket line, of course there was no force to assist the rash adventurers.

The steamer *Planter* was fired into on Saturday evening, by rebel infantry, while returning from a reconnoissance beyond Bluffton, and four men were slightly wounded. I am unable to give the names. A few shells from the boat dislodged the assailing party, who only discharged one volley.

Gen. MITCHEL is doing a good work here with the negroes. Stimulated and encouraged by his efforts to serve them, they are making rapid strides toward improvement and enhanced usefulness. The building of their houses at DRAYTON'S plantation is being prosecuted with vigor, and already, after two weeks of labor, there is quite a respectable looking village, with streets laid out, and fourteen comfortable cottages ready for occupancy. The sentiment of the troops toward these people, under Gen. MITCHEL'S excellent guidance, is crystalizing in the proper form, and the deplorable feeling of antipathy which lately existed, seems well-nigh to have been charmed away. While these pleasant social features are being developed, the General is not regardless of his principal duty, but during the past week has planned an expedition of considerable magnitude, which will leave this evening for its scene of operations. I accompany it and hope to chronicle its success in time for the mail which will carry this communication.

First Lieut. E. LEWIS BULL, Adjutant of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, borowed the pistol of a brother officer last evening and immediately shot himself dead. He had been depressed in mind several days, but his friends felt no apprehensions that he would make away with himself. Lieut. BULL was a native of Pennsylvania, but had resided of late years at Meriden, Conn. Until recently he was a Sergeant, detailed as clerk in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General. H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

A Disabled Crew—The Gunboat Port Royal in Distress—Emancipation on the Island—Naval Movements.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

The English bark *Telegram*, Capt. LEE, of Gibraltar, from Minititlan, Mexico, for London, with a full cargo of mahogany and fustic, was fallen in with in the Gulf, on the 9th inst., by the United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant-Commander LYNCH, all hands sick with the swamp fever of that coast, the first mate and one seaman having died on the voyage. A crew was put on board from the *Bainbridge*, with Acting Master HOPKINS in command, who brought the bark into this port on the 12th. Four men and one boy were at once sent to the Marine Hospital, leaving but one man, the second mate, on board. One of these men has since died in the Hospital, and the others are said to be improving. Capt. LEE expects to ship a new crew, and proceed on his voyage as soon as his health permits.

The U. S. gunboat steamer *Port Royal*, Capt. MORRIS, (formerly of the *Cumberland*,) arrived on the 15th from Hampton Roads, which place she left on the 6th, and encountered heavy weather during the trip, breaking her forward rudder, stove one of her wheel-houses, and is leaking two inches per hour. She will need some repairs here, and requires to be taken out of the water. The great importance and necessity of a marine railway here, for naval repairs, cannot be urged too strongly.

The U. S. steamer *Wamsutta*, supposed to be the flag-ship of Commodore WILKES, West India Squadron, came into the outer harbor on the 15th, and remained a few hours.

The United States steamer *Penguin*, Capt. WILLIAMSON, came into port on the 14th, from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., for supplies, and will immediately return.

The United States steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. SPOTTS, went to sea on the 15th, on a cruise.

The United States steamer *Dakotah*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, went to sea on the 13th, bound to Boston.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut.-Commanding LYNCH, returned from a cruise on the 11th from Campeachy Banks, and has taken in supplies and left on the 13th for Aspinwall, to remain for some time. During the cruise, the *Bainbridge* fell in with a finely modeled and elegantly finished schooner that evidently had been a pleasure yacht, having on board a cargo of satinets, quinine, etc., invoiced at $100,000, from New-York to Nassau, where she changed her papers, and was then bound to Matamoras, Mexico. Everything was so completely regular that she could not be detained, but there was strong suspicion that she will attempt to run the blockade.

The sanguinary and remorseless disposition shown in Southern speeches and papers regarding any movement of the negro for his freedom, are well answered by the conduct and bearing of the slave here and elsewhere, wherever the Federal authority prevails. Here he quietly leaves his old master or mistress, and seeks and obtains other employment, or perhaps builds himself a house from his previous savings, and may be seen at his daily toil as if no important event to him or his had happened. It should be understood that all slaves here are practically free. They are not returned to their owners, nor in the least restrained by any authority from employing themselves as best suits them, and retaining their wages. The master is not allowed to inflict any punishment. This condition of affairs, thus far, has produced no disturbance or difficulty, beyond the mere fact that some owners have forbidden employers of their slaves to pay their wages to them, and whenever the servants find it withheld, they at once seek other employment where the wages are sure for their own pocket. Col. MORGAN, who is in command here, has merely pursued a passive policy of non-interference, except to restrain all personal violence as between master and slave.

The yellow fever has now almost disappeared from the Island. For the last week there have been but four new cases, and those have been in a very mild form, yielding readily to treatment. The last death from this disease was on Monday last at the hospital. The weather is now cool and pleasant, with frequent refreshing showers, and we indulge the hope that the recruits for the Ninetieth New-York Regiment, the mechanics for the Government work, and strangers generally, may with safety arrive here and remain after November.

Vessels of war in the harbor: United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. SCHENCK; Flagship of Admiral LARDNER; United States gunboat steamer *Port Royal*, Capt. MORRIS; United States gunboat steamer *Penguin*, Capt. WILLIAMSON.

Arrival of Refugees—Running the Blockade—Burning of the Blanche—A New Version of the Circumstances of Her Destruction.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Our mail has been unexpectedly detained since the 17th, and as it is about to leave this afternoon I will hastily sketch all that has occurred of any importance since that date. On Sunday, the 19th, a party of five young men arrived here from Brevard and St. Lucia Counties, on the Florida coast, near Fort Capron, Indian River. In an interview with them I learn that every man between the ages of 18 and 45, in that section of rebeldom, is being remorselessly pressed into the rebel army, and if any objections are made they are handcuffed and tied and then marched off, no matter what the condition of their families. Three of these young men have families, and rather than be pressed into a service they so detested, have abandoned family and home and encountered a perilous trip down the coast in an open boat, hoping to find some employment and protection here until they will be enabled to return in safety to their homes and families. They inform me that a lively trade is now constantly being carried on with Nassau, and that as many as twelve vessels have arrived in St. Lucia Sound during the last two months, and landed and taken cargoes. They, for the most part, have brought over salt, which is worth, at Indian River, $30 per sack, and is taken from this place to the head of St. Lucia Sound, thence carted away to the St. John's River, whence it is boated down to a point near the Florida Railroad, and from thence finds its way north to Richmond or elsewhere. At Jupiter Inlet they saw, on their way down, two small vessels discharging, and they will require about four weeks' time to lighter their cargoes up the Sound. Upon learning this, Capt. G. A. BIGELOW, commanding United States steamer *Sagamore*, at once decided to go up to that point and see if he could not capture them both. He has taken two of the young men with him for pilots, and we look for a good report in a few days.

The rebel steamer *General Rush*, reported in my last letter as having been chased and burned on the coast of Cuba, instead of being loaded with cotton, carried over four hundred negro slaves from Texas or Louisiana, and landed them successfully, then burning the steamer. This opening of a new trade is directly showing the white feather. The officers and crew all escaped, and the two Spanish pilots were the only prisoners.

Our National banner was presented on the 22d by some of the loyal ladies of Key West to the Chaplain of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Rev. J. G. BASS. The flag was designed for and was raised on the regimental church, amid the booming of cannon and hearty cheers. The occasion called out a very large collection of people, who all seemed to vie with each other to do honor to the occasion. Several patriotic speeches were made, and warmly received. Cheers were enthusiastically given for the President, the Army and the Navy.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. RIDGELY, has just arrived from a cruise of about ten days on the coast of Cuba and the Bahamas. She has met with no adventure worth relation.

There is now a good fresh norther blowing, with a clear blue sky, and yellow fever, we trust, has taken its departure from the island. There has been no new case in the last six days.

The English bark *Telegram*, which arrived here in distress, bound to London from Minititlan, shipped another crew, and proceeded on her voyage on the 21st. F.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Rumor of the Capture of Mobile.

SHIRMISHING AT CHEWALLA.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 1.

We have a rumor by way of Corinth that *Mobile is ours*. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners taken by our scouts.

Corinth dispatches of yesterday say that the mail messenger came in there to-day from Chevalle, and reported that our scouts had scoured the country as far south as Ripley, but discovered no trace of the enemy.

An arrival from the South reports all quiet at Helena.

In Memphis, orders have been issued by Gen. SHERMAN that all steamers with cotton and other merchandise shall be convoyed by gunboats, upon proper notification at Cairo or Memphis.

A Memphis letter says VILLIPIGUE'S Brigade has moved from Holly Springs.

There is a conflict of authority between the rebel generals in Mississippi. PEMBERTON was sent to the command of that department on the presumption that VAN DORN would be in Tennessee or Kentucky. But the battle at Corinth prevented this, and now VAN DORN refuses to come under and acknowledge his authority.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of the 24th, says the constitutionality of the conscription act will be tested in the Court of Appeals in Virginia. The case is made up by Confederate State authorities.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that JACKSON, LONGSTREET, POLK, HARDEE, PEMBERTON, KIRBY SMITH and HOLMES have been promoted to Lieutenant-Generals.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The only news from Tennessee is, that on Friday night our pickets were driven in at Chevalle. This is thought, however, to indicate a reconnoissance rather than an attack on our forces. The rebels seem to be coming up by way of Grand Junction, and thus be in a position to menace both Bolivar and Corinth. It is barely possible that they have not enough men to make an attack, but have pushed their column on in a threatening manner in order to gain time at Holly Springs and other points South.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 1.

There will be no draft in Philadelphia, the Commissioners having ascertained, after careful examination and official count by Precincts, that more men have enlisted from Philadelphia than necessary to fill her quota

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Edinburgh at this Port and the Arabia at Halifax.

Rumors of Rebel Privateers in the Mediterranean.

Continued Agitation in Favor of a Recognition of the South.

Mr. Gladstone's Utterances Disclaimed by the Government Organs.

SILENCE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

A Banquet to Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.

AFFAIRS UPON THE CONTINENT.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. MIRCHOUSE, which left Liverpool at noon on the 15th ult., and Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 14th, and was off Liverpool when the *Edinburgh* sailed.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 15th.

The Steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 18th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon.

The dates per the *Arabia* are three days later than those per the *Edinburgh*.

The Steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th ult.

It was reported that two Confederate privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen Federal vessels. It was said that "SEMMES" commanded one of them. This story is from the London *Daily News* Spezzia correspondence, and very probably is only another version of the statement already published of the destruction of whalers.

A large Garibaldi meeting had been held in London. Among the resolutions was one protesting against the continued occupation of Rome by the French troops.

The changes in the French Ministry are construed as unfavorable to the cause of Italian unity.

Marshal CANROBERT is appointed Commander of the Military Division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta Commander at Nancy.

There are vague rumors from Rome that Cardinal ANTONELLI and Monsieur MERODE had tendered their resignations.

Report said Prince LA TOUR DE AUVERGNE was to be the new French Minister to Rome.

Lord PALMERSTON had been making several speeches at Winchester, but although he touched upon the current topics, he carefully abstained from any allusion to those important subjects which Mr. GLADSTONE dealt with so freely.

An active commercial member of the House of Commons writes to the *Times* in favor of the recognition of the South. The *Times* replies by showing the inexpediency of such a step at present.

The London *Globe*, in a short leader, says:

> "If Mr. GLADSTONE had any Cabinet secret to keep as to the American conflict, we make no doubt that he would have kept it strictly and honorably. Our inference from his having placed no special guard on his expressions at Newcastle is, that he was simply taking the license which public men generally have been taking, of expressing his own sense of the disruption between North and South. Perhaps, as a Cabinet Minister, it might have been better that he should have considered more carefully beforehand what might be inferred from his words, as well as what he directly meant to express; but in Mr. GLADSTONE, the statesman cannot always keep down the great member of Parliament."

The *Advertiser* republishes this editorial, and considers it a reproof for Mr. GLADSTONE.

The London *Globe*, in another leader on American affairs, says:

> "The Union and Constitution are gone forever, and until this is recognized, and the war waged avowedly for boundaries and international relationships, there is no chance of wasteful fighting by comparatively unskillful Generals and unskillful troops coming to an end."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 30th of September, says that there was a rumor whispered about in every circle, though not permitted to appear in the newspapers, for fear of discouraging enlistments, that the losses of McCLELLAN in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to the awful number of 34,000 men. He also represents that McCLELLAN could not move without reinforcements; that reinforcements could not move without arms, which were not procurable; and that the President's emancipation proclamation had discouraged enlistments so far as the Abolitionists are concerned.

The *Times* also publishes, from the pen of a lady, a strong picture of the alleged tyranny of Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans. The writer represents a fearful reign of terror in that city, and says that, do what he may, BUTLER cannot stop the tongues, or lower the spirits, or stifle the hatred of the New-Orleans ladies.

The *Morning Herald's* New-York correspondent, writing on the 30th ult., asserts that Commissioners, with terms of peace, had reached Washington—the loyal States to take all the territory and the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland; the Confederate States to be permitted to have a Congress, and to regulate their domestic affairs; in all other things to be, as before, one and inseparable.

The London *Observer* announces that a Cabinet Council had been summoned for the 23d of Oct., and says: "This is rather earlier than usual, and a long notice has been given for the convenience of those Ministers who are at a distance. Conjectures are rife about the subjects to be discussed, foremost amongst which in urgency, are the protracted mischiefs of the American struggle, the Roman question, and the Lancashire distress."

The *Daily News* thinks that Lord PALMERSTON'S position at this Council will be a singular one as between his outspoken Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of his colleagues who have not hitherto had an opportunity of conferring together on the critical question of America. The *Daily News* blames Mr. GLADSTONE, if he had no authority, to make the statements he did at New Castle.

At a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 13th inst., the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up for discussion. Mr. McFie, one of the members, had given notice of a motion on the subject, intending that a special meeting of the Chamber should have been called, to consider the propriety of memorializing Government in favor of recognition. After some conversation, Mr. McFie intimated that he wished to recall his first notice on the subject, a statement which was received with general satisfaction, several members present observing that the policy maintained by the Government hitherto was, in their opinion, the only correct policy to be pursued, under the circumstances. Mr. Baruchson, one of the members of the Liverpool Chamber, who attended the recent Social Science Association gathering at Brussels, said that, so far as he could ascertain, the majority of the public associations were not in favor of agitating the question at present.

The Chamber also discussed a suggestion of horse-radish as a substitute for cotton. The suggester stated that he had subjected horse-radishes to a chemical process, and found them eminently suited as a substitute for cotton.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, was entertained at a grand banquet by the "Southern Club" of Liverpool, on the 13th inst., at the Adelphi Hotel, in that town. Mr. Geo. W. Holt presided, and the company numbered about fifty gentlemen, members of the Club. Strong secession speeches were, of course, indulged in, and the Confederate flag played an important part in the decoration of the room. A few days before the banquet, Mr. Morehead delivered a lengthy address on American Affairs before the members of the Southern Club.

The fears that were entertained of more Garibaldi rioting in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 12th, were happily groundless. No meeting took place, owing probably to stormy weather, and the day passed off quietly. Cardinal Wiseman had issued a pastoral to his "dear Irish brethren," exhorting them not to engage in riotous proceedings.

A serious railroad accident had taken place on the Edinburgh and Glasglow Railroad. Two passenger trains came in collision, and fifteen to twenty persons were killed, and about one hundred others more or less injured.

Immediate steps are to be taken to complete telegraphic communication, *viâ* Bagdad and Karrachee, with the Indian system.

The race for the Cesarewitch stakes, at Newmarket, for which the American horse *Umpire* was first favorite, was won by *Hartington*, *Umpire* coming in fourth. Thirty-seven horses ran.

London, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Sir G. C. Lewis, English War Minister, has been speaking against the recognition of the South, saying that she has not accomplished her independence yet.

Earl Hardwicke has indorsed the views recently promulgated by Mr. Gladstone.

The English newspapers by the *Arabia* advance nothing new on American affairs. Some of them continue to call for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

At a recent French Cabinet Council, the Emperor is said to have warmly congratulated M. Fould upon the satisfactory manner in which he has overcome the financial embarrassments of the country, and to have expressed a belief that the situation of Europe being such as to inspire no apprehension of a disturbance of peace, the next budget would present a perfect equilibrium.

It is stated that the Marquis de Lavalette will not return to Rome.

The Paris Bourse, on the 14th, was excited, and Rentes declined one per cent., closing at 70.80. There were rumors of popular risings at Berlin, owing to the unconstitutional proceedings of the Government, but they were not confirmed.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

M. Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, has resigned. Baron de l'Huys is his successor.

By the *Arabia* there are further rumors of changes in the French Cabinet.

It was reported that M. Fould and Count De Persigny had both tendered their resignations.

A Bourbon conspiracy fomented by the clerical party had been discovered in Naples. The police are in possession of the correspondence of the conspirators with Rome.

The Italian Minister of Finance had published his budget for 1863. It shows an ordinary expenditure of 763,343,296 francs, and an extraordinary expenditure 173,044,729. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 549,355,244, and the deficit is stated at 320,575,773 francs.

In each case these figures show some improvement upon the last budget.

It is stated that Victor Emmanuel will probably pass a part of the Winter at Naples.

The state of siege in the Neapolitan Provinces is expected to be raised toward the middle of November.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 13th, the Committee on the Budget unanimously passed a resolution declaring the vote of the Upper House regarding the acceptance of the Budget, brought forward by the Government as opposed to the plain sense and words of the Constitution, and upon that account, null and void. The Government would therefore not be justified in basing any rights whatever upon the vote.

The Chamber then resolved upon the instant discussion of the subject.

Herr von Bonin Stolp protested against this resolution and quitted the Chamber with five members of his party.

The debate, however, took place on the resolution of the Committee on the Budget, which was unanimously adopted by the 237 members present.

On the afternoon of the same day the session of the Chambers was brought to a close.

The President of the Ministry read the speech from the throne. In this speech the King makes mention of the treaty of commerce with France, and states that the principles of national economy on which that treaty is founded will henceforward form the basis of the commercial policy of Prussia. The speech laments that the discussions on the budget for 1862 have not led to a legal settlement, and continues that the budget, as amended by the Lower House, having been rejected by the Upper House, the Government finds itself compelled to carry out the budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House, without taking cognizance of the conditions imposed by the Constitution.

The Government, although conscious of the responsibility arising out of this deplorable state of things, is also mindful of its duties to the country, and therein finds authorization for defraying, until the legal settlement of the budget takes place, the expenditure necessary for the conservation of existing institutions and the development of the welfare of the country. It feels convinced that this course will hereafter receive the sanction of the Chambers.

The English journals treat this action of the Government as an inevitable *coup d'état* and a serious invasion of constitutional liberty.

The Bombay mail of Sept. 12, with Calcutta telegrams to Sept. 11, had reached England. The news has generally been anticipated.

A later mail had reached Suez, from which place the following had been telegraphed:

Bombay, Saturday, Sept. 27.

A public meeting has been held in this city, under the Presidency of the Governor, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. £15,000 was subscribed on the spot. An address of confidence in Mr. Laing had been adopted at a public meeting in Calcutta. Rain had fallen plentifully in the Deccan, and there was no fear of a famine. Herat is reported to have been invested on all sides by Dost Mahomed. Shirtings and Mule Twist advancing. Cotton dull; Sterling 2s. ⅜d. Freights 57s. 6d.

Calcutta, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Shirtings and Mule Twist tending upward. Exchange 2s. ⅜d. Freights higher.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Tour in the North.

HIS SPEECH AT SUNDERLAND.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech replying to the address of welcome from the authorities of Sunderland, said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I join with you in deeply lamenting the sanguinary struggle which we see still unhappily continued on the other side of the Atlantic; and I am sure it is the duty of us all fervently to pray the Giver of all good that He may "incline the hearts of men to peace," and may be pleased in His mercy to stop those floods of bloodshed which are beginning more and more to shock the sense of the world. [Cheers.] You have alluded, Sir, in terms of kindness, in the address, to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, when, during the last Winter, occasion arose for the vindication of the honor of England. Sir, it is my deep conviction that, although we are a people becoming more and more attached to the arts of peace, yet we are also a people who, as respects the vindication of England's true honor, never intend to depart from the traditions of our forefathers. [Loud cheers.] Nor can any minister, I am certain, ever hope to stand before an assemblage, such as this, and experience a reception such as that which has been too liberally and too kindly bestowed upon me [cheers] unless he belongs to a Government which has shown itself both sensible in theory of its duty, and ready to apply that duty in practice. [Hear, hear.] There never was, I believe, a case more clear than that case, in which it was the duty of the Government during the last Winter to indicate that they were prepared to maintain rights which involved, in the first place, the flag of England, but involved, in the second place, all the principles that regulate the intercourse of nations—[loud cheers]—and we felt, Mr. Mayor, that we were engaged in vindicating not merely a British interest, and that this was no mere matter of opinion, because it will be in your recollection that with a ready and generous frankness the other Powers of Europe, the greatest among them, above all and beyond all the rest, the great Empire of France, lost not one moment instead of waiting, as has been perchance the policy of some parties and of some States—instead of waiting to draw some selfish advantage from the quarrels of their neighbors—lost not one moment in taking rank upon our side, and in declaring that we were charged with the execution of no selfish purposes, but that we were, in the course we had to take, the champions of the honor and of the interests of the civilized world. [Cheers.]

HIS SPEECH AT YORK.

Mr. Gladstone, on his return from the North, was entertained by the officials and others of the City of York. In his speech upon the occasion he adverted to American affairs in the following strain:

"With regard to the case of our brethren in America, I for one confess that I can hardly express the disappointment and pain with which I witness what is now proceeding on that great continent. I have never been one of those who have believed that the New World was to be an improvement on the Old. It may be because our local and municipal insular ideas in England, to a certain limit, bind us down to what is English, and tend to make us not wholly and impartial judges of the institutions and manners of other people; but I must confess I have felt that there was something in the freedom of America that was not quite of the genuine ancestral staple of the freedom of England. [Cheers.] We have now lived to a period when that freedom itself seems to be in danger. Every packet almost brings us the account of measures which show that in the desperate agonies of the conflict that rages, civil and political rights are inevitably offered up a sacrifice to the necessities of the time, and there arises in the mind, along with regret for the unlimited effusion of human blood, and for the continual exasperation of human feeling, the question—if possible, yet more painful, because it reaches further into the future—how, after this tremendous conflict,—how, after this enthroning of force and military power over and above the reign of law and order, is America hereafter to return to a state of things in which at any rate (whether we may or may not prefer English views of freedom to hers) she did afford perfect guarantee to individual liberty, property and life. I earnestly hope that that question may be answered in a favorable sense; but I think that the longer this terrific struggle continues the more doubtful becomes the future of America,—the more difficult will it be for her to establish that orderly and legal state of things now, it is too plain, for the moment at least, superseded, in which we saw and were accustomed to see with delight at once the best security for the extension of her material prosperity and power, and likewise the best hope of her continuing to retain that resemblance and that deep attachment to England which I, for one, believe she never yet has lost. As far as experience throws light on the subject, and indeed upon grounds of reason and anticipation it could hardly be otherwise, there is no doubt that what has taken place in America has operated as a serious blow and a grave disadvantage in Europe to the progress—I won't say merely of liberal principles in the sense of party—but even of those constitutional principles in firmly embracing which all parties in this country are happily agreed,—I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of opinion, the tone of public declarations, and the action of our institutions, without seeing that an influence unfavorable to freedom has been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what may be called American Democracy. I earnestly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against that reaction. If it be true that the institutions of America have not produced in this time of most deadly trial all the fruits of an ideal excellence, yet let us recollect that at any rate, for two or three generations, that Constitution to which the immortal Washington gave his sanction, and which was devised by men than whom, I believe, abler statesmen never or rarely have taken part in public affairs, has at all events served to keep watch and ward over the advancing fortunes of the nation which, under its influence, has grown from infancy, not to manhood only, but to manhood of gigantic dimensions. And let us recollect, in sympathy with our brethren across the water, that if this deadly strain has come which must rend, at least into two portions, that great community, it has come not altogether in consequence of the action of principles purely political, but that the root of the difficulty has lain in social discordance, in what may well be termed incompatibility of social temper, in a broad difference of institutions, and, to speak plainly, in the existence of that saddest social calamity of Slavery, which was a legacy from England to America. [Hear.]

Sir James Elphinstone and Sir Francis Baring on the American War.

Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., and Sir Francis Baring, M.P., were present at the 108th anniversary of the Beneficial Society, celebrated at Portsmouth, on Oct. 15, and both gentlemen spoke at some length. Sir James, in the course of his speech, made the following allusions to the war in America: "The events of the last month appear to me to bring the period for us to mediate nearer than it ever has been. Both parties have tried their hands at invasion, and have found that, while they are capable of defending their own soil, they are not able to hold possession of each other's territory. It appears that the line of the Potomac is the natural boundary between the two dissentient parties, and I cannot help thinking that the time approaches when the Powers of Europe can be brought together to offer to mediate. Although that mediation may be rejected, and probably rejected with scorn, still it would form a nucleus, which men of moderate opinions in America would be able to fall back upon." Sir F. T. Baring, speaking on the same subject, said: "As far as I can judge from circumstances, there seems to be, I am sorry to say, a strong feeling in America against this country, and I am afraid the interference of this country would rather damage the cause of mediation than benefit it. What may happen some time hence I will not venture to prophesy; but at the present moment I very much question whether any attempt at mediation would be taken in that spirit of friendliness in which it would be offered. I need not say that our object would be that the two unfortunate parties in America should make up as far as may be possible, the quarrel between them, and should become what they will be under any circumstances. I believe there exists on the part of the Government of this country an earnest desire to contribute, as far as possible, to peace between the contending parties. I believe they are the best judges, know most, and have the best information on the subject. [Hear, hear.] I believe, therefore, that we may fairly rely on their judgment, and leave it to them to interpose if they see there is the slightest possibility of doing so with effect."

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Recognition.

At the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up for discussion. Mr. McFie, one of the members, had given notice of a motion on the subject, intending that a special meeting of the Chamber should have been called to consider the propriety of memorializing Government in favor of the recognition. After some conversation, Mr. McFie intimated that he wished to recall his intention on the subject—a statement which was received with general satisfaction, several members present observing that the policy maintained by the Government hitherto was, in their opinion the only correct policy to be pursued under the circumstances. Mr. Baruchson, one of the members of the Liverpool Chamber, who attended the recent Social Science gathering at Brussels, said that so far as he could ascertain, the majority of the public associations were not in favor of agitating the question at present.

The Spirit of the Press.

A REBUKE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

From the London News, Oct. 14.

When a Minister of the Crown deliberately asserts in public that which implies an important change of policy on the part of the Government, it is in most cases natural to infer that the rest of his colleagues have been made aware beforehand of his intention, and that they concur in the change contemplated, as well as the fitness of the occasion for making the announcement.

People are driven to ask, therefore, when and where was the confidential conference held at which so grave a resolution was taken as to sanction this declaration of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle, of which we have heard so much and are likely to hear so much more? The Cabinet, as far as we know, have not met for more than two months. At the end of July, when asked in the House of Commons what the intentions of Government were respecting the Northern and Southern States, Lord Palmerston wisely and warily answered that it was not in his power to anticipate the course of events, and that until circumstances had arisen which were sufficient to show that the revolted States were able to maintain themselves permanently as a separate Power, he could not think it his duty to hold out any encouragement to them in the form of recognition or interference. Everybody felt at the time that this was the tone and sentiment becoming an English Minister. No Minister has a right to foreshadow the dismemberment of an ally, or to gratify his individual predilections by giving just cause of umbrage to a community with whom we profess to hold friendly relations. If disruption be inevitable, our duty is to wait until it has palpably taken place, and to anticipate it. One of the most solemn responsibilities of a Cabinet Council is to weigh well the proofs of the alleged fact when it seems to have occurred; and one of the most signal acts of usurping rashness on the part of any Minister is that which implies that he alone takes upon himself to decide the momentous issue, and ventures publicly to give his private judgment as that of the country on a great question. Is it possible that Mr. Gladstone should have been betrayed into an act like this. If Mr. Jefferson Davis has really made his mutinous people a nation in the opinion of the British Cabinet, that Cabinet is already committed to recognition; and if the fact be otherwise, in what position do we stand toward our neighbors after words which must prove a strong incentive to civil war have been pronounced in public by a leading Minister of the Crown? Recognition direct and unconditional, as a thing of necessity and fate, would be friendlier and worthier by far than the threat of recognition wantonly uttered before any case had arisen sufficient to justify the act. But whatever is to be done, let it be an act of State, not of whim—of grave diplomacy, not of rhetorical passion—of deliberate counsel by the whole responsible Administration, not of fancy or impulse by an isolated Minister on a provincial tour. When the Cabinet reassembles for the first time this Autumn at the latter end of next week, in what position will Lord Palmerston stand between his outspoken Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of his colleagues who have hitherto never had an opportunity of conferring together on the critical question how we shall in future deal with the American States? The veteran Premier will hardly consent to have his hand forced by Mr. Gladstone on a subject of all others requiring circumspection and care; and it is equally difficult to imagine his being brought to confess that he chose his eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer to be his special mouth-piece in foreign affairs. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* is a maxim as pregnant with reason among the heads of departments of State as among ordinary handcraftsmen. In his own sphere no man has oftener had from us the cordial testimony of admiration than Mr. Gladstone; but when he travels out of it, and assumes to himself privileges incompatible with the equal rights of his colleagues in office, and, what is far more important, irreconcilable with public safety and constitutional principle, it is proper that he should hear the plain expression of deep regret and unqualified disapproval.

THE ONLY CHANCE FOR AN ARRANGEMENT.

From the Times, Oct. 13.

Between the opposing forces, as they at present exist, there is not the slightest hope of accommodation. *The only chance of any terms the South may offer being considered is in a change in the position of the political parties of the North.* The State elections there are now pending, and the result of the contest is almost of more importance than any immediate operations in the field. The Federal Government has a political campaign to fight through with its own party divided and the Democrats organizing a strong opposition. The caution and reserve of the Cabinet, as to the details of the late battles, are probably caused by the fear that a full account of them would furnish new weapons to their opponents. The Democrats have made a good deal of political capital out of the disasters of the war already. They do not heartily approve it, and have expressed strong misgivings both as to its policy and probable results. The Republican party, on whom the responsibility of the conflict is thrown, is beginning to exhibit the dissentions sure to be caused by the irritation of continued defeat. The section that still gives its unconditional support to the President and his Cabinet is not very numerous. Even the moderates of the party have shown an alarming readiness to denounce the manner in which the war has been conducted. Its policy they cannot condemn, as it is their own, but they are not so inseparably bound to the men who are its present unlucky instruments. So they have allowed the more fierce of the Abolitionists to take possession of the President, and violently carry him away in their whirlwind of doctrine. They have abolished the Constitution for him, and emancipated him from the ties of that document they long ago branded as a "league of death and covenant with Hell." He is a sorry spectacle in their hands, for he avows he acts against his own judgment. He would rather not have been compelled into "launching thunderbolts," which were not of his own forging, while, if the lightning does not strike, he knows the faction to which he has committed himself would not scruple to demand the deposition of its own Jupiter.

If the elections return State Governors and Legislatures of this extreme section of the Republicans, the prospect of peace is indefinitely remote, and extermination of one side and exhaustion of the other may really be the only conclusion, as a Southern authority predicts. If Gen. Wadsworth, who has obtained the Republican nomination as candidate for the Governorship of the State of New-York, expresses the feeling of the party, the philanthropists have become ferocious. They intend, he says, "to hold the country together at whatever cost of life, blood, and suffering; they will devastate it, if necessary, but survive its dismemberment." We hope this is only the language of fury and despair of success. But the Abolitionists seem to have worked themselves up to a pitch of inhuman zeal. They would extinguish Slavery by exterminating even the negroes. The moral arguments for emancipation are totally abandoned. Mr. Seward, in his last circular to the American Ministers in Europe, speaks of the Proclamation as a "proper military act" intended to deliver the country from a terrible civil war. If it is to have the effect of inciting the slaves to revolt, it will only add a more terrible servile war to the conflict now raging. If it is to intimidate the white population from continuing hostilities, the Confederate cannon at Leesburgh, on the 2d of October, is the answer. Mr. Seward has before given his estimate of the relative resources of the South and North, and it was illustrated by subsequent events in a very remarkable manner. He repeats it again, we suppose, from a habit of thought that cannot be corrected by experience. *But his present circular will deprive the Government of the right to appeal to its emancipation decree hereafter as a measure founded on a moral principle.* He reduces it to a "military act;" the Proclamation is thrown like a shell among the population of the South, and with exactly the same amount of benevolent intention.

RECOGNITION INEVITABLE.

From the London Times, Oct. 11

Never was England more at fault than she is just now with the cotton famine. She subscribes money, and happily the sufferers are honest, resonable and patient, but we do not seem yet to know the worst. Is there no provision, no preparation against such a disaster? And are we as helpless as the nation of old that wanted a dream to prepare them against a seven years' famine? Yet at this moment a whole province gratefully and justly welcomes the successful financier who has extended its trade, and we hear not a whisper of possible reverse, and what is then to be done. Mr. Gladstone himself, we are bound to say, is never too confident, too hopeful, or too opinionated. Though he recognizes American disunion as a fact, he does not look to it without distrust in our share of the impending changes. Though he goes ahead, he has his eye on the horizon. The course is plain, and it is our only safety. *We must recognize an actual and well-asserted independence. It is not for us to make nations or unmake them; but, together with the rest of the world, we must recognize existing unities, and cease to recognize those which have really ceased to exist.* We have the same rule for Italy and America. Would that all questions were as capable of determination? The good people on the shores of the Tyne see their way very clearly through the American difficulty. At home there are a few matters not quite so easy.

RECOGNITION OR MR. GLADSTONE'S REMOVAL.

From the London Herald, Oct. 13.

But, if immediate intervention be not desirable, there is no pretext for delaying the recognition of the Confederate States. That recognition jointly made by Russia, France and England, would be of service to the belligerents, and to mankind in general. It would withdraw from the North, in its wanton aggression upon the Confederates, that negative sanction which it has hitherto received from Europe. It would formally condemn further attempts to reconquer the South as hopeless, and therefore criminal. It would tend to strengthen the hands of the peace party at the North, and take away from their opponents the argument that, while foreign powers have not recognized the seceders, it is unreasonable to ask the Government which claims their allegiance to be the first to proclaim its own overthrow. *To this recognition England—or rather the English Cabinet—is the sole obstacle.* France is willing, and Russia will not refuse to follow the lead of France. And Sir John Pakington has called attention to a system which ought to indicate an approaching change of policy on our part. *When a Cabinet Minister distinctly and publicly declares that Mr. Davis has made of the South a nation, and that separation is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be, he affirms that, according to every recent rule and precedent, the South is entitled to recognition.* Mr. Gladstone has always claimed a license somewhat inconsistent with his duty to his chief and his colleagues, and says what he likes in Parliament and on the platform, with too little regard to the necessity of Ministerial concord. But if on this occasion he has spoken without authority, he has committed a very heinous indiscretion, and one which is likely to entail serious annoyance on himself and on the Government of which he is a member. *Either that Government should act up to the deliberate language of Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Gladstone should forthwith cease to be its Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

THE PEACE WHICH THE CONFEDERATES WOULD OFFER.

From the London News.

The propriety of any peace which the Confederates could propose would depend on the terms, and on nothing else. We have no wish to prejudge the intentions of the Southern Government; but, judging from all we know of it directly and from all we can gather from the language of its friends and apologists in this country, it would not be likely in its present position to propose any plan which would not be most disastrous to the dearest interests of humanity and civilization. From no quarter do we hear a word of concession to the opinion of Christendom respecting that institution which it well calls "peculiar." The South has always been very tender on this point, and has hitherto resented every attempt to bring opinion to bear upon it. Now that it has proved its strength it has an opportunity of showing that its heroism has something more than an animal basis, and is inspired by a true magnanimity. It has, at this juncture, such an opportunity as it may never again have of dealing with this important question free from pressure. The North cannot for the moment do more than threaten, and England has been brought, by causes which the world understands, to put its Anti-Slavery sentiments out of sight. If in this free and unembarrassed situation the Southern leaders decline to enter into an engagement or to make a declaration of their intentions to circumscribe the extent and mitigate the rigors of Slavery, the world will be confirmed in the belief that the intentions which the chief men of the Confederacy proclaimed at the moment of secession still animate its leaders, and that they have not abandoned the purpose of constituting a State, the prosperity and greatness of which shall demand the utmost possible increase of Slavery.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

From the London Herald.

It is not easy to understand how a fear of foreign intervention can have dictated the course which he has thought proper to pursue. If inoperative, the issue of the proclamation cannot alter the *status quo*, nor, consequently, obviate the expediency of foreign intervention were it deemed advisable. But if operative—if, in truth, its issue had the effect of enfranchising without a moment's preparation 4,000,000 of slaves—then it would become the paramount duty of Christian nations to interpose in defence of the white population of the South. The true motive for the issue of the proclamation is the necessity which Mr. Lincoln's Administration is under of gaining the support of a numerous though by no means influential portion of the community, though for obvious reasons it would be highly inconvenient under the present *régime* for any public journal to say so.

A Speech by Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky.

Ex-Gov. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky, had a reception extended to him by the Southern Club of Liverpool, on the evening of Oct. 12. Mr. Charles Spence presided, and Mr. Morehead made a speech, which is reported in full in the Liverpool *Mercury*. After alluding briefly to his antecedents, Gov. Morehead detailed the efforts which he made to prevent the outbreak of war. He was made a delegate from Kentucky to the Peace Congress. Regarding this, he said:

"Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the Representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs, and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him, and he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. [Hear, hear.] 'Nay,' said he, 'Gov. Morehead,' laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, 'let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days, I will give you my head for a football.' Although I confess that I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of that kind, and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner."

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington, and Judge Logan, his intimate friend, called upon Mr. Morehead, and said the President elect wished to have an interview with him, and with Mr. W. O. Reeves, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Summers, from the same State; Gen. Donovan, from Missouri; and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's Administration. At this interview—

"Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation by stating that he was accidentally elected President of the United States; that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered into his head; but that, from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected, and elected afterwards as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election, his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that 'a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all Slave or all Free States;' and he said that he explained afterwards that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked, at the same time, that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring slaves to be delivered up, was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity toward himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party, of a merely sectional party, elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference; and that, if he said that the guarantee should be made, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that Slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the Slaveholding States; but, as for Slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow Slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid Slavery going into New-Mexico, a mountainous region, and the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common Government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress. [Hear, hear.] That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him—'Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected, and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, Sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union. I opposed you, Sir, I said to him, 'with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, Sir, but you are my President; you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States.' He at once rather briskly said, 'If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that, at all events, he had obtained more votes than we would muster for any other man. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recal to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not only of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States. Gen. Donovan here interposed, and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on, as it had gone on; secondly, give guarantees, such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion, and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. When the conversation had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man, and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands. [Hear, hear, and applause.] He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collecting of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States? I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could under the Constitution resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands, and raise his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury, it was the worst case that he had ever listened to, and whilst the evidence was going on, the old man came listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, 'Guv it up.' [Laughter.] 'Now,' said he, 'Governor, would'nt this be 'guvin' it up?' I said to him, 'Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hadn't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?' [Applause.] He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and addressing himself to me, he said 'I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office?' I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed, but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give the power. 'If,' I said, 'Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New-Orleans, to collect the revenue there? It is not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war.' 'Well,' said he, raising himself again, 'I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me,' says he, 'a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Œsop's Fables, and doubtless in your schoolboy days you have read it. Œsop, you know, says he, illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamoured of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head.' [Laughter.] I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *appropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle round the President; but Mr. Reeves rose from his chair, and with a dignity and an eloquence I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. He told him he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him, and he said it with a trembling voice, in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would join the seceding States. 'Nay, Sir,' he said, 'old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go, with all my heart and soul.' [Here, hear.] Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Reeves was standing, advanced one step towards him, and said, 'Mr. Reeves! Mr. Reeves! if Virginia will stay in, I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.' Mr. Reeves stepped back and said, 'Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union and to restore it to what it was.' We then all of us got up and were standing. He said, 'Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me.' I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way; 'Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you.'" [Hear, hear.]

There the interview closed. Gov. Morehead then detailed the circumstances of the attack on Sumter, narrated a number of outrages which he alleged had been perpetrated by the National troops and Gen. Butler; quoted at length from Senator Seward's speeches to prove his bitter animosity to the South; denounced the "usurpation" of President Lincoln, particularly in issuing the recent proclamation for liberating the slaves in the "rebel" States,—a document in which was embodied a covert invitation to servile war. He next gave an account of his arrest and personal sufferings. He said:

"I was seized at 2 o'clock in the night in my own bed, dragged from it and my family, without a moment's warning, and carried across the Ohio River in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The soldiers took me and ran me by night, by special train, to Indianapolis. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court sent a Marshal, with a *habeas corpus* to bring me back, but I was carried by a special train to Columbus, Ohio. There I was kept a while, and afterwards I was carried on to New-York, and hurried to the prison of Lafayette. I cannot well conceive of any horror more dreadful than that which was experienced in that prison. It has a small court not much larger than this room for exercise. Thirty-eight of us were placed in one room, five 32-pounder cannons occupying one portion of the room, which was sixty-six feet in length and twenty-two feet in depth. The floor was a brick floor, so damp that your boots would be covered with green mould every morning. They gave me fourteen pound of straw to sleep on, carefully weighed, about half rotten. It was placed in a very coarse tick. I am, without my shoes, six feet in height, and the bed measured four feet seven inches. We had one very dirty tin cup to drink out of, and the water we drank was filled with millions of tadpoles. We had to hold our noses when we drank, and strain every drop of it. We were locked up at 6 at night, and kept till 6 next morning without any natural convenience whatever, suffering the agonies of death. There was an old man brought from Kentucky upwards of 70 years of age. A friend had sent me some liquors, and I asked him if he would not like to have a little whisky or brandy, and he said yes, it was the only time in his life that he felt that a good dram would be of service to him. So he took the bottle and poured out a very heavy drink. He drank it off without mixing it with water, and he took up a glass of water—we had purchased glasses at that time—to drink after it, and saw the tadpoles. He set it down again, shaking his head, and said he could not stand it, and walked away; but the brandy burned him so much that he came back and took it up, and held it between the light of the sun and himself, and soliloquizing, said, 'Well, tadpoles, if you can stand it I can,' and drank it off. [Laughter.] We wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, signed by every individual who was in the fort, telling him of the horrors of this prison, stating that we did not pretend to discuss the rightfulness of our imprisonment, but that we supposed we were entitled to the common rights of human beings. The result of that was that in about a month we were taken to Fort Warren. They put us on a vessel to be taken there by sea. The Captain told me himself that the vessel was calculated to take about 250 persons, and they took 1,100. We were 50 hours in making the voyage, and all that was given to us to eat during that time was a piece of raw fat barrel pork, perfectly raw, about the size of my hand, and three sea crackers, and I saw the poor soldiers eating that raw meat. We had furnished ourselves with something better, but we could not feed them all with the little we had. We were placed afterwards in Fort Warren upon the naked floor, without bed or blanket, or anything—not a wisp of straw even, and there in that condition we had to remain until we supplied ourselves with such things as we needed, buying beds and bedsteads, and being allowed by a very kind, excellent, and humane officer, Col. Dymick—who did all he could to alleviate our condition—being allowed by him to employ a cook, and to buy provisions, we lived very comfortable there. An order came to Fort Warren whilst they were there, forbidding them to employ counsel, it being stated that the mere fact of employing counsel would be a sufficient cause for continuing them in prison."

Mr. Morehead did not ask England to recognize the South, but he thought the Southerners had proved to the world that they could and would be independent. "There is no human being," he said, "throughout the Confederate States—so help me God! not one, I believe, unless it is a stray Yankee, who has got down there and can't get away—that has not resolved, in his heart of hearts, that the last drop of blood shall be shed before they will ever consent to the cruel tyranny of the North again."

On Monday evening Mr. Morehead was entertained by the Liverpool Southern Club to a grand banquet, at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. George A. Holt presided.

Large Arrivals of Cotton from India.

From the London Times.

The following vessels, reported in our shipping intelligence as having arrived from Bombay at this port, bring the quantities of cotton named:—*Morning Light*, 9,479 bales; *Douglas Castle*, 3,176 bales; *Matilda Atheling*, 1,959 bales; *Pericles*, 4,766 bales; *Zuleika*, 4,194 bales; and *Camperdown*, 4,633 bales; making a total importation of 27,207 bales from Bombay. The *Peterhoff* is expected from Nassau with 1,300 bales of American cotton, and a large cargo of the same description is on its way from Spain.

Commercial Intelligence by the Edinburgh.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds opened on the 14th with firmness, but under the influence of the panic on the Paris Bourse, a slight decline afterwards took place. Consuls closed at 93⅝@93¾.

The demand for discount was light—rates unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Oct. 15—A. M.

Cotton—The Market on Monday was pretty steady, with sales of about 4,000 bales, but yesterday (Tuesday,) it was very flat and irregular, the business hardly reaching 1,000 bales. Quotations are in some cases called ¼@⅜d. ℘ lb. lower.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Bombay advices caused disappointment, nevertheless owing to the diminishing production, the quotations for Cloth are supported. Yarn is rather less firm—but in neither is there sufficient business doing to test prices fairly.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour dull and partially 6d. lower. Small sales at 22s.@28s. ℘ bbl. Wheat freely offered and rather favoring buyers; Red Western, 9s.@10s.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 4d.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. ℘ 100 lbs. Indian Corn quiet but steady. Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Beef and Pork continue dull and neglected. Bacon dull and a shade easier. Lard dull. Tallow steady and a little firmer at the close; N. A., 46s.@47s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Produce—Ashes quiet; sales of Pots at 33s. Sugar without improvement. Coffee dull. Rice quiet but steady. Cod Oil sells at £45 10s. Resin dull, 27s. 6d.@28s. Spirits of Turpentine nominal—nothing doing.

LONDON MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, and again lower. Fine Foreign Wheat about 1s. ℘ quarter cheaper. Sugars quiet and weaker. Coffee firm. Tea very quiet. Rice held firmly. Tallow quiet at late rates; Y. C., 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 135s. Scotch Pig Iron, 56s. 6d.

Glasgow—John McCall & Co. report: Wheat flat, under continued large arrivals, and 6d. ℘ bbl. lower to sell. Flour fully as dear for Sweet. Corn rather higher.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Queenstown, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

Liverpool, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Cotton—Sales for the last two days 2,000 bales, the market closing dull and nominal. Speculators and exporters took 1,500.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions inactive.

London, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Consols, 93⅝ for money.

Illinois Central Shares, 44@43½ discount.

Eries, 35¾@36.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales, the market closing dull, and nominal, at a decline of 1⅛d.@2d. under heavy arrivals from India. The sales on Friday were 1,000 bales, the market closing with a still declining tendency.

Breadstuffs dull and irregular, and tending downward.

Provisions still declining.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾ for money.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer on Saturday, though rates were unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and irregular, with a downward tendency.

Provisions flat.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93⅝@93¾.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Political Canvass—Distribution of Contrabands—Gen. Buell—The First Snow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

The political contest in this State waxes warmer and warmer the nearer the day of election approaches. The Anti-War-Democrats are making a desperate effort to carry the State, for the effect it would have in benefiting their cause. Could our soldiers be allowed to vote, fifty thousand is the lowest majority I would accept for the Union State ticket. As it is I shall claim ten thousand.

There is some difficulty in one or two Congressional Districts, and the Union men have very unwisely duplicated their candidates. This is the case in Lovejoy's District, where quite a popular man is running against him, and it is feared that a Democrat will slip in between them unless some compromise is effected. It is held, however, by the "knowing ones," that so well satisfied are the people with Mr. Lovejoy, that he can carry the weight of his Union opponent and yet win the race with ease. I hope it may be so, for it would be a disgrace to elect an anti-war man in that District.

In this District, the First, composed of Cook County, the contest will be rather close, though the chances of Mr. Arnold have brightened much within the past week. The last call took some two thousand men from Cook County, fifteen hundred of whom, at least, would have voted the Union. The opposition candidate is one of our oldest citizens, and is, personally, deservedly popular with all classes, so that he will run much better than most any other man that could have been put forward.

The Democrats held their County Convention on Saturday, and indulged in a regular row. The Sheriffalty of this county is a rich mine, and the scramble for the nomination was therefore quite earnest, and created a bitter feud between the aspirants and their friends. The result will serve to cool the zeal of large numbers whose favorites were slaughtered by "bribery and corruption," as they claim. I look for the success of the Union ticket in this county, notwithstanding the heavy depletion of our ranks to fill the ranks of the Union army.

The contrabands which were sent to Cairo by Gen. Grant, some time since, are being distributed in this State and Wisconsin. While farm laborers would find a welcome in almost any part of the country, it is unfortunate that nearly all who arrive are women and children. The telegraphic dispatch Saturday evening informed us that there were over eight hundred of these people at Cairo in a very destitute and suffering condition. They are principally "housed" in open sheds and deserted barracks. Contributions are being collected in this city for their relief.

At your distance you cannot conceive what a weight has been lifted from the hearts of the people of the West by the removal of Gen. Buell. Loyal men, women and children shouted for joy when the announcement was made. And their joy was doubled when they learned that Gen. Rosecrans was appointed in his place. Our sons and brothers have been coming home to us for months, all bearing the same tale in regard to the conduct of affairs in that Department. And the public record showed that imbecility, or cowardice, or treason, or all combined, were the principal features manifested in the management in Buell's command. It is true, we feel that it is something like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen, but then there are other valuable ones left, which will be saved.

A great victory would not have been hailed with more joy than this change has been. We feel that it is indeed a victory—or what is the same, the precursor of important and decisive triumphs of the Union cause in the Southwest. Oh, why could it not have been done a month sooner. Then the rebel hordes would never had been permitted to cross the Cumberland mountains unscathed, and with their immense army. There is no doubt in the minds of eight-tenths of the loyal men of the west but that Buell is a *traitor*. He could not have served the rebels half so effectually if he had gone over to them as he has done in his management of the Federal army. Would that the action of our government would partake somewhat of that which characterized the British, when Admiral Byng was shot for not attacking the enemy. We hope and expect much from Gen. Rosecrans.

On Saturday afternoon the first snow of the season fell here. The storm prevailed throughout the entire length of the State. We hear of it at Dunlieth, on the extreme northwest, and at Cairo, at the extreme south. Here snow fell about two inches in depth. We have but little frost. Ten days ago, vegetables in our gardens were untouched.

The paroled prisoners are still here, suffering much from exposure, neglect and bad treatment. Many are in the hospital, many are sick in tents, and deaths are frequent. The Ninth Vermont has lost twelve since it has been here.

The Government should send these troops to their homes at once. They are anxious to go, and will be ready "at the tap of the drum," as soon as an exchange can be effected. In their exposed condition here half of them will die or desert, if compelled to remain through the bad weather of the Fall months.

—Mr. Wm. C. Dunn, of Pleasant Township, Ind., belonged to an organization which was formed for the relief of those of its members who might be drafted. One thousand and forty dollars were paid in, which was to be divided *pro rata* among those of its members who might be drafted. Mr. Dunn was the only man, and hence will get the whole amount.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says it *knows* that "Gen. Halleck, who presided at Buell's official decapitation, is not much more pleased with McClellan than he was with the man whose headless trunk now lies at his feet; and it believes that nothing but the threatening attitude of McClellan's friends prevents him from advising his instant removal from the place that he cannot fill."

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Rebel Gens. Ewell and Longstreet—The Latter a Defaulter to the Government—Military Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albuquerque, New-Mexico, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

The death of Gen. Richard S. Ewell and the reported capture of Gen. Longstreet and his army in the valley of the Potomac, are items of considerable interest to our people. Both of these gentlemen are well known to our citizens. The former commanded Company G, First Dragoons, and was stationed for some eight or ten years at different posts in New-Mexico and Arizona. He was esteemed as a brave officer and an adroit Indian fighter. "Ewell's Station," on the Southern Overland Mail route, between Mesilla and Tucson, was named after him. Gen. Longstreet resided in New-Mexico for some years as Paymaster of the United States Army. Both of these gentlemen, at the commencement of the rebellion, joined their military fortunes to the Government of Jeff. Davis. Indeed, Gen. Ewell was the confidential correspondent and agent of the rebel President in this quarter of the Union. It was under his auspices in which he undertook, in 1857, to create a difficulty with Gov. Pesqueira, of Sonora, Mexico, as a preparatory step for the military occupation of that much coveted State. In this effort he was foiled, and but for the intervention of the well-known "Jack Powers," he would have been apprehended and roughly dealt with, if he had not shared the same fate of the late Henry A. Crabb. Gen. Longstreet was regarded as less brave, but more crafty as an officer. He left this Territory a defaulter to the Government, and to hide or cover the deficit in his accounts may have been one motive for joining the rebellion. Maj. Thomas G. Rhett, another Paymaster in New-Mexico, well known at El Paso for his gambling propensities, was also a large defaulter to the Government when he joined Rebeldom. Gen. Ewell has paid the forfeit of his treason, and it would be ungenerous to say anything calculated to add to the anguish of his melancholy end. But Longstreet and Rhett should be punished for their malfeasance in office, as many a poor soldier has suffered from their rascality, and Uncle Sam's Government defrauded out of thousands of dollars. Retributive justice is coming home to these fleeing culprits.

Our town is looking up. Capt. Lewis, Fifth Infantry, was here a few days ago, selecting quarters for several companies that are soon to be stationed here. The depôt of supplies will, also, in all probability, be placed back here again, from which place it never should have been removed, as Albuquerque is the most eligible point as the base of central military supplies for the Territory.

It is thought Fort Craig will be evacuated, and the troops and Government stores removed elsewhere.

By a late order of the Department Commander, five companies of the First Regiment New-Mexico Volunteers are to be stationed at Fort Stanton on the Rio Bonita. This is one of the best landed valleys in the Territory, and but for the hostility of the Mezcalero or White Mountain Apaches, would have been settled up long ago. These Indians are now inclined for peaceful relations, and the presence of troops in that quarter will strengthen and encourage them in their good intentions.

Five companies of the same regiment are to be stationed on the waters of the Ojo del Gallo (Fort Wingate), in the Navajo country. The troops are now *en route* for that place, and the battalion will be placed under the commadd of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Chavas. The headquarters of the regiment will be at Fort Stanton, under the command of the well-known Col. Kit Carson.

The Militia of this Territory have been ordered out by a proclamation of Gov. Connelly. But they do not seem to be making much progress in filling up the ranks. The Governor intends them for an Indian campaign. It will not amount to much.

Occasionally we have a rumor of another projected invasion of this Territory by the Texans, but they will hardly come up again. The "salivation" they received from the "Pike's Peakers" will last them for the next quarter of a century, if not longer.

Drafting for the army in New-Mexico goes on very slowly. There are not many persons here of what are called "citizens of *foreign birth*," and the natives of this country are not over fond of soldiering. Dodging the rescript is the order of the day, and many are leaving the Territory altogether to avoid the turn of the wheel.

Let us hope at least that the rebellion is about "played out," and that peaceful relations may soon be again restored to "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." Republics are not suited for large armies, and standing armies have been the bane of all those of which history has afforded us an account. Rome, Greece, The Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell, South America and elsewhere, afford a melancholy example of a "*blind and heedless devotion to mere military renown.*" Against this infatuation Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay labored during the whole of their public lives. As this rebellion has shown what we could do and are capable of doing as a military people, let us cherish the hope that when the civil broil is over, that, as Americans and men of sense, we will learn to settle all our difficulties in the future without a resort to so dreadful an alternative as "blood-letting."

SIMON.

THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN HILLS, KY.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau.

The Louisville papers publish Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau's report of Chaplin Hills. He thus describes the opening of the engagement:

"On the morning of the 8th, on the march, Gen. McCook showed me an order of Gen. Buell, in which it was said he should move cautiously on approaching Perryville, as the enemy would probably make resistance in that vicinity. When near Chaplin Hills battle-ground, and perhaps three miles from Perryville, the report of artillery to our right and front was heard, and Gen. McCook ordered me to advance my cavalry and infantry in reconnoissance, leaving the artillery on an eminence in the road. I moved on with the infantry, preceded by six companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Buckner Board, and when near the field of battle Col. Board reported the enemy in sight. I halted the command, sent back for Gen. McCook, and he and I rode forward to the front, examined the ground, and chose a line of battle to be adopted if the enemy advanced upon us, and soon afterward moved up to Russell's house, on the hill overlooking the field, and there halted the head of the column. While there, the artillery (two pieces) of Capt. Harris' Battery, with Gay's Cavalry, continued to fire, and small arms were also heard. Gay addressed a note to me, saying he had been pressing the enemy all the morning, was pressing him then, and much needed a regiment of infantry to support his pieces. I ordered the Forty-second Indiana Regiment to do so, and rode forward to his pieces, and found him and Capt. Harris there. The enemy was just disappearing in the woods, far to the front, and out of range of Harris' ordinary brass pieces. I then ordered up Loomis with two of his Parrott guns, and he shelled the woods, the enemy now and then appearing, until finally he was no longer to be seen, and the firing was ordered to be ceased. Everything indicated that the enemy had retired, and it was so believed. Gen. McCook rode off to see Gen. Buell, understood to be two or three miles on our right. Waiting, perhaps, an hour, I concluded to resume the march to Chaplin Creek, then probably a mile to our front, to get water for my men, who were suffering intensely for want of it."

After detailing the successive movements during the day he says:

"Whilst near the Fifteenth Kentucky, I saw a heavy force of the enemy advancing upon our right, the same that had turned Lytle's right flank. It was moving steadily up in full view of where Gen. Gilbert's army corps had been during the day, the left flank of which was not more than four hundred yards from it. On approaching, the Fifteenth Kentucky, though broken and shattered, rose to its feet and cheered, and as one man, moved to the top of the hill where it could see the enemy, and I ordered it to lie down. I then rode up to Loomis' Battery, and directed him to open on the enemy. He replied that he was ordered by Gen. McCook to reserve what ammunition he had for close work. Pointing to the enemy advancing, I said it was close enough, and would be closer in a moment. He at once opened fire with alacrity, and made fearful havoc upon the ranks of the enemy. It was admirably done, but the enemy moved straight ahead; his ranks were raked by the battery, and terribly thinned by the Seventeenth Brigade, but he scarcely faltered, and finally hearing that reinforcements were approaching, the brigade was ordered to retire and give place to them, which it did in good order. The reinforcements were from Mitchel's Division, as I understood, and were "Pea Ridge men." I wish I knew who commanded the brigade, that I might do them justice: I can only say that the brigade moved directly into the fight like true soldiers, and opened a terrific fire and drove back the enemy. It was a gallant body of men. After repulsing the enemy they retired a few hundred yards to a piece of woods to encamp in, and during the night the enemy advanced his pickets in the woods on our left front, and during the night captured a good many of our men, who went there believing we still held the woods. It was in this way that my Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. F. J. Jones, and Lieut. J. A. Grover, Assistant Adjutant-General Seventeenth Brigade, were captured by the enemy. I regretted the capture of these young gentlemen deeply. They had behaved most gallantly during the day, and I can truly say deserve well of their country. Maj. Hopkins, with three companies of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, remained on the field during the day, and late in the evening formed a line of battle on line with the portion of the Seventeenth Brigade on the left of the road. Their force was too small to oppose the advancing column of the enemy. They took shelter behind Clark's house, but were forced to retire with the Seventeenth Brigade, which was done in good order. They lost quite a number in wounded and missing.

The conduct of the officers and men under the fire of the rebels was admirable. The Eighty-eighth Indiana, Col. Humphrey, was in the Seventeenth Brigade, on the right. It was not under my eye, but I was informed that, though a new regiment, it behaved well.

I have thus given a general statement of this battle, and such incidents as occur to me. It was a hard and gallant fought field, and the country is called upon to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell in it.

My division fought it under many disadvantages. It was attacked on ground well known to the enemy, and fixed upon by him as the battle-field, and while it was upon the march, and it was impossible for us to know much of the nature of the ground on which we fought. My men, too, were suffering intensely for want of water, having been scantily supplied for a day or two, but they fought it bravely and against three or four times their number of the best soldiers of the rebel army, and under the direction and eye of Bragg, Buckner, Polk, Cheatham and other prominent Generals of the rebel army. If of the old troops any man flinched, I do not know it, and have not heard of it, and very few men of the undisciplined new regiments behaved badly. I had an opportunity of seeing and knowing the conduct of Col. Starkweather, of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. Harris, of the Ninth Brigade, and of the officers and men under their command, and I cannot speak too highly of their bravery and gallantry on that occasion. They did cheerfully and with alacrity all that brave men could do. Col. Lytle, of the Seventeenth Brigade, fell severely wounded, while gallantly maintaining his position on the right, and doubtless the country is as much indebted to him and the brave men of his Brigade, as to those whose conduct I witnessed.

POPULAR VIEWS.

The Proclamation of Emancipation—Legal Aspects of the Measure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Proclamation of Emancipation recently issued by the President is assailed as unconstitutional by many Democrats, who support Mr. Seymour from honest conviction, as well as by all those who, ranged under his banner, impugn every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war, it may not be uninteresting to the former to consider the ground on which the authority of the President rests, and which will be found ample for the vindication of the course he has reluctantly adopted, under the pressure of a duty that could no longer be disregarded.

For this purpose it is not necessary to go farther back than the opinion of Judge Cadwalader, of the District Court of the United States, in the case of the ship *General Parkhill*.

The question to be decided in that case was whether loyal residents of South Carolina, whose property had been seized as prize on the high seas, could sustain a proprietary claim for restitution in the prize Court of the United States.

And Judge Cadwalader, in a very able opinion, held that they could not—not because they had been guilty of any violation of duty, but because, although they were to be presumed to be loyal citizens, they were yet inhabitants of a rebellious district, whose property might be taken from them by the Government of the United States, acting through its military agents, in the due prosecution of the war, by force, without legal process, whenever the property of other public enemies could, according to the laws of war, be so taken.

The general principle deducible from his opinion is, that where war exists, and has to be prosecuted for the defence or safety of a nation, the mode of prosecuting it must be sought in the laws of war, and not in those of peace—nor in the constitutional or other rules of right which would prevail between the parties, were they not belligerent.

That when once war has been rightfully made, when force has become the arbiter, and is to decide what shall ultimately be reason, it necessarily supersedes every rule, and is free from every limitation, other than that of those general and indestructible principles by which international law tempers and regulates the shock of conflict between opposing nations. A constitution which should attempt to prescribe how war shall be prosecuted against either foreign or domestic foes, after it has actually begun, would usurp the place of a work on strategy or tactics, and be guilty of an absurdity which certainly cannot be imputed to the memory of the founders of our Republic. The only difference between a foreign and a domestic war is, that when war has done its office in the latter instance, and reëstablished the sway of constitutional and municipal law over those who have resisted their authority, the law will be supreme as it was before, and will thenceforth regulate the future rights and duties of all men, as if there had been no war. It will not, however, undo the work which war has in its fatal necessity accomplished. It cannot bring the men who have been slain in battle back to life. It cannot restore to the orphan, the widow, the bereaved parent, the succor and affection which they have lost. It will not rebuild the demolished mansion, or replace the woods and crops which have been prostrated; nor will it give back property which has been condemned or confiscated, of which the ownership has changed, under and agreeably to the rules and usages of war. If it did, the words prize and confiscation would signify a mere temporary loss, instead of a permanent deprivation, and lose their use and efficacy as a means of war.

This is, in fact, the conclusion reached by the learned Judge, that a Government has all the rights against those of its own subjects, who throw off their allegiance and wage war with it, that it would have in a contest with a foreign enemy; the only doubt being whether it has not more and greater rights; and that the property of persons engaged in revolt, like the South Carolinians, may be confiscated, whether it be or be not contraband of war.

If we are to look into the Constitution for weapons to subdue the rebels, and use none that are not there written down, while they have the whole field of war open to them, and are restrained by no limitations, we must fight in fetters, and can scarcely hope to bring the contest to a successful termination.

The Proclamation of the President is but an illustration and application of the principles laid down by the learned Judge. If the slaves in the revolted States are to be viewed as property, then they are a form of property peculiarly well adapted to be used in the prosecution of the war waged against the United States by the insurgents, and may, consequently, be seized and confiscated by the United States as the means, and the only means, of depriving the insurgents of a powerful weapon. But if the slaves are property, they are confessedly, even in Southern estimation, not merely property, but human beings, with souls as well as bodies, whose lives cannot be taken without incurring the extreme penalties of the law.

They are, moreover, subjects, if not citizens, of the United States; owing to it the duty of loyalty, and subject to the pains of treason. We have obviously a right to their services as subjects, and may offer them freedom in return; no warlike measure being more legitimate than one which seeks to detach opponents from an unjust cause. This may be done with peculiar propriety in a contest between the lawful authorities and revolted citizens, who are using their rights as masters to compel their slaves to violate the law by aiding the rebellion. Can the Government do less than break the bonds of the slave and thus enfeeble and diminish its enemies?

It might do more; it might rightfully summon the slave to its standard and bid him fight its battles. But if the policy of the Government is not to use the slaves as a weapon, it should not certainly allow them to be used as a weapon against it.

The result of the whole matter is, that while neither the President nor Congress could have freed a single slave in time of peace, they have, as the conductors of the war waged for the preservation of a great and imperiled people, full authority to take every measure against the usurping Government which could be taken if that Government were legitimate. They may seize all the slave or other property of the Confederates, and may promise freedom and immunity to every man, slave or free, who will withdraw from the rebel service. And as this just end could not be accomplished by helping the slave to escape now, and returning him to the lash of an incensed master after the war, the President had no choice but to proclaim unconditional and complete emancipation.

Army Transportation—Want of Reorganization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: If there is anything in which our army is deficient, it is the organization, or rather *dis*organization of the teamster corps and transport service, which in European organizations is not a semi-civil system, but a very important part of the army proper.

In this connection, it is impossible to avoid remarking that although the National misfortunes and reverses are due primarily to the want of concentration and unity of command in the General-in-Chief, and indiscipline, even these evils might be remedied if the Transportation and Quartermasters' Department was anything like what it should be. Passing over the want of organization amongst the teamsters, inexcusable in a practical, civilized country, a fact presents itself which is so incomprehensible that no explanation suggests itself. Who is benefitted by the wholesale using up of the draft horses by *over* work and *under* feeding? Can it be that the honor and treasure of the nation, the success of the army, the salvation of the solder is sacrificed to the petty saving which realizes the old proverb of saving at the faucet and losing at the bunghole. Is it ignorance of the commonest rules of hippo-hygeine, of feeding and the care due to hard-working teams? It is fearful to think how much evil can result from ignorance of common rules and want of proper responsibility.

Instead of reducing the number of wagons to a corps, they ought to be increased from a quarter to a third, and the increase devoted to the transport of grain for the horses. It is an outrage upon humanity and common sense to suppose that horses which have worked hard all day over bad roads can stand being sent out to look up and bring in forage for themselves after coming into camp at night. The result is, the teams give out, supplies cannot be brought forward, the men suffer unnecessary privation, they give out in turn, and occupy beds in the hospitals, instead of their posts in the field, so that, between invalids and stragglers, every four sound and honest men have to do the work of from six to eight, that is, double—half being victims to the errors of authority, and worse.

That hard food and enough of it is necessary for horses subjected to hard work and exposed to the weather, was universally admitted, before teaming was superseded by railroads. Then the fact was considered a self-evident proposition, and acted upon. With sufficient and proper food, there is no reason why army horses should not last as long as the team horses formerly traversing our main roads, and the omnibus and car horses, in proportion to the relative exposure. Enroll good wagoners; allow them plenty of grain; subject them to discipline; introduce the hierarchy of rank; and let the Generals of Divisions be careful to give due notice of halts, when horses and men might feed—both men and horses would last; hospital transportation would be reduced, and the efficiency of the army would be doubled.

Insignificant as the subject may appear, a proper organization of the Transportation Department throughout would work wonders—far greater than any who has not investigated the subject closely could conceive—for *humanity* and victory.

ANCHOR.

Early Printing in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In wandering through the graveyard of Trinity Church a day or two since, my eye was arrested by a grave-stone on the north side of the church to the memory of William Bradford, who, it is mentioned, was born in Leicestershire, old England, in 1660, and came over to America in 1682, before the City of Philadelphia was laid out. "He was Printer to this Government," the inscription continues, "for upward of fifty years," and died May 23, 1752, aged *ninety-two* years. This monument was much injured during the building of the present church edifice, and in another generation or two will entirely disappear. Yet the memorial of Bradford's resting-place ought not thus to be obliterated. He first established the printing press in the vast region south of Boston. He came over with Penn on *The Welcome* in 1682, and began his career in Philadelphia, in or near to which city he fixed his first printing office as early at least as 1686, and a paper-mill on the Wissahickon, near Germantown—the first paper-mill ever erected in the United States. And, as appears by a printed prospectus yet preserved, he was the first person who proposed in America to print the Holy Bible. This was A. D. 1686, in Pennsylvania.

He mingled largely and actively in the stirring events which agitated colonial life in that litigious province, and maintained with success his printing press against the efforts of the proprietary Government to break it down. He came to this City in 1692, at the invitation of Gov. Fletcher, and was printer to the Crown, as his epitaph records, for the space of half a century. In this office he amassed honestly great wealth, which he left to numerous descendants, who have been among the most distinguished families of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Ogdens, Van Courtlants, Creightons, Boudinots, and others of less public reputation, but high private worth. Hon. William Bradford, Attorney-General under the administration of Washington, was his great grandson. The name of the first printer of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey surely ought not to be suffered willingly to die; and I submit it to the Printers' Associations of these States and to the Corporation of Trinity Church, of which Corporation Bradford was a vestryman from 1703 to 1710, whether some *suitable* monument ought not to be erected over the spot where the remains of the Father of our Press now repose.

R.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry in Action.

Pleasant Valley, Md.,
Gen. Burnside's Division, Oct. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Little episodes in the life of a man quite as well illustrate and afford an insight into his character, as his public acts do. So the impulsive action of a few soldiers, on a fitting occasion, may be a type of the body of which they compose a part. I believe this to be the case in regard to the Sixth New-York Cavalry, Col. Devin, in whose camp there is at present my home. I am not a soldier, but an observer of the soldiers' life and habits, for purposes of my own; and as many acts are done during this war, and many noble energies displayed, without even a notice to keep them in remembrance, allow me the privilege to redeem one that just occurred from obscurity. The fact of Gen. Geary's reconnoissance into Virginia with a force of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry, is known. The following interesting and essential part of it is probably not. I therefore give it from an authentic source. It confines itself to the Sixth New-York Cavalry.

Last Monday night, at 11 o'clock, the call to horse sounded through the camp of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, and soon all the men fit for duty were astir, and off in haste. They crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and rode severely all night and next morning over *Virginia* roads, never halting so much as to water their horses. The Sixth led the front of the forces under Gen. Geary, and while on the road from Hillsborough to Waterford, some two miles from Wheatland, about noon, their advance guard encountered the enemy, two hundred strong, and reported to the rear, under temporary command of Lieut.-Col. McVicar. The rebels retiring, took a lane through a farm-yard, and formed in line upon a rounded hill, firing a volley into the Sixth as they charged up through the lane, and spread in the field beyond. One man was killed by that fire, and another wounded in the shoulder. After firing, the enemy, who had dismounted for that purpose, took in haste to their horses, and fled in confusion from the wild charge of our men, through the field toward the further end of it, where they broke a gap in the fence and rushed through it. Lieut.-Col. McVicar himself followed some seven rebels into a lane at the lower corner of the field, and there had his horse shot under him. About forty of the leading men from various companies took after the fleeing enemy through the opening they had just torn into the fence. The rest of the regiment present were stopped forcibly from further pursuit by Maj. Cowardine. But the little band ahead took no heed of the prohibition. They were too quick for it. Over field and fence, through woods and deep-plowed ground, they followed the frightened rebels for four miles, pouring in volley after volley, as they were galloping on, each one endeavoring to be the foremost in the chase. One after another of the fleeing were unhorsed, killed, wounded, or dispersed. They threw up their hands in terror, begging piteously for their lives. The pursuing band itself dwindled down to a few men, only the best riders and horses holding out in their desperate run, after a twelve hours' travel without halt or food. Of the enemy, not over fifteen remained together, as they finally struck a good road without further impediment. All the detachment were utterly routed, and many taken prisoners. They reported themselves as a select body of Stuart's Cavalry, and were all splendidly mounted, though showing no attempt at uniform equipment or dress.

But little advantage could be taken of this victory. Though utterly dispersed, the rebels were not captured in a body, as they would have been had the regiment been allowed the pursuit. Nevertheless, the credit due to the handful of brave men who succeeded in escaping the order to stop, is in no wise diminished thereby. The public have a right to be made acquainted with the deeds of their brave, and the Sixth New-York Cavalry have received as yet very little acknowledgment from any source, for all the arduous duties they have performed since their entering the field.

As before mentioned, members from various companies composed the dashing band of forty, who routed an enemy at least one hundred and fifty strong. All deserve equally well, both officers and privates, though I can give but few names. These are: Lieut. R. E. Ellerbeck, Co. G; Capt. George A. Crocker, Co. A; Lieut. W. A. Park, Co. L; and Lieut. Keeting, Co. B. Will not New-York remember her Sixth Cavalry?

J. A. Ob.

Misguided Humanity on the High Seas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very curious cases occasionally come up before the courts, and not unfrequently pages of romance and dark chapters of crime are unfolded which pass any that can be found in books. But I question whether it very often happens that a man is arraigned for doing an act of common charity, and threatened with a loss of property for having ventured to save life without consulting the civil code. To such a remarkable instance I wish to call your attention and that of your readers.

On the 21st of last month the schooner *Triumph* sailed from this port, chartered by certain parties, resident in this city, for a voyage to Port Royal and Beaufort, South Carolina, and return. On the 28th, while off the Carolinian coast, out of sight of land, a small boat, flying signals of distress, was sighted by the look-out. The course of the schooner was changed and she was headed for the beckoning boat. On reaching it it was found to contain ten persons in a most pitiable condition. For four days and four nights they had been adrift on the open ocean without food or water. They were barely able to speak—utterly unable to move—and had to be hoisted up the schooner's side. They had seen numerous other vessels, but all swept by them without affording any relief, or in any wise noticing their help-craving signals. The highway of the sea, you will remember, is somewhat broader than the Jericho turnpike, and on its other side these Levites and priests of the deep passed by. The Captain of the *Triumph* was the good Samaritan. He took the poor sufferers on board his little craft, moistened their parched lips and shared with them his scanty supplies until the port of destination was reached. The vessel, immediately on her arrival, was boarded by the health-officer and ordered to St. Helena Sound, about twenty-five miles distant, for fourteen days' quarantine. The reason given was, that the boat's crew rescued were from North Carolina, where yellow fever prevailed. Of course the Captain was too old a sailor to think of disobeying orders, so he cheerfully got under way for the quarantine ground indicated. After lying there with his suddenly trebled crew for some ten days, he received further orders from the health-officer to up with his anchor and steer for some Northern port, as he would not be allowed to land either the inanimate cargo, which he hoisted in at New-York wharves, or the human freight that the sea flung upon his decks and which he unwisely suffered to remain there, anywhere in those latitudes. The schooner *Triumph* remonstrated and opened her clean cabins and uninfected bosom to the authorities, showing them that no fever spots glowed on her decks, and that her people were all well and likely to remain so. But all to no purpose; and so the little *Triumph* picked up her anchors, shook the brine of those arbitrary waters from off her forefoot, and turned her head New-Yorkward, arriving here on the 21st of this month, with all her people well, though in a rather querulous humor.

Here the ocean waifs were cared for by generous and sympathizing hearts, and by this time they have probably forgotten even the memory of their sufferings. But how is it with my noble, humane Captain? He picked up the poor destitute crew when they were *in extremis*, and when all others passed them shortsightedly by, he fed and provided for them for nearly a month—all without hope of guerdon or reward. Surely he received a medal from some humane society, or at least the thanks of citizens—for it is something to save ten human lives, when lives can be used to so good a purpose as they can in this glorious day.

Softly: he had no right to take these distressed strangers in—his schooner did not clear from the port of New-York to go about in knight-errant, or rather in hotel-errant style, offering free meals and lodgings to the starving and sleepless, and so the charterers not only refuse to pay him the hire of his vessel, but also lay in a heavy claim for damages, because they were prevented from selling their cargo by the presence on board of this crew from a fever-visited district, picked up at sea. The suit, if decided against the *Triumph*, would well nigh ruin her Captain.

Whence this anomaly? Why no medals for the humane Captain from humane Societies? No ovations from admiring crowds of citizens? We will vouch for it that the men rescued were natives of North Carolina, and that in their veins flows the best blood of the State. The answer is this—they belong to that persuasion of people that, in the parlance of the day, are called "contrabands."

C. H. W.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

A Protesting Seymour.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

In the name of the numerous Seymour families scattered all over the loyal States, and loyal to the great principles of liberty, I do most earnestly protest against the use of our name to designate the party that has apostatized from the pure Jeffersonian Democracy of Jackson and his followers, in their love of liberty and country, and join all their sympathies with the enemies of this great Republic and best Government on earth. I say it is most foul and unjust that our fair fame should be stigmatized to bear the name of a party so base in its principles, so entirely lost to the love of liberty and to the happiness of the thirty millions of our inhabitants, so lost to the pure motives and active exertions of our fathers, who poured out their treasures and their blood to found the noble empire of this united country. What! shall it be thus used, because a son of noble sires has become so recreant to principle as to permit his name to be used by such men as the Woods, Brooks, Rynders, and to be associated as they are with Buchanan, Toucey, Cox, Vallandigham and every other copperhead Democrat who would sell his country to Southern rebels, if by so doing they can secure office and taste the sweets of power. In looking over the history of our Revolutionary war not a name of our family is to be found as a Tory or a Cow-Boy—all were true to their country and to liberty. I appeal to a generous public, if it is right that we should share the obloquy of the name of a party disloyal to the best Government on earth. Let them bear the name appropriated to them by (I believe) the *Herald* in one of its moments of pretended loyalty to the Government, some two months since—the name of copperhead Democrats. A fitting name, borrowed from a reptile whose virus is certain death if a proper antidote is not at once applied. Let their principles as a party prevail, it will be the death-blow to the liberties of this country. But under the guidance of a good Providence, let all the lovers of loyalty and a good Government arise and in their strength cast an antidote into the ballot-box that shall forever silence all apostates from liberty. In the name of all our numerous families, we say, let us not bear the disgrace, but let it rest where it belongs—on the two Ex-Governors, whose letter and speeches make one think at once of that ancient copperhead, who said to all the people of Israel: "Oh, that I were Judge of the Land, that all the people might come unto me and I would do them justice."

A. SEYMOUR.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

Republican War Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Olean, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

An enthusiastic Republican war meeting was held in this county to-day, both afternoon and evening. The attendance was large from this and adjoining counties. Even Pennsylvania sent a delegation. The gathering was addressed by Hon. Henry B. Stanton and Gen. John Cochrane. Both were greeted with loud cheering. Mr. Stanton spoke upon the war and the election, showing that the inevitable tendency of the Democratic policy under the lead of Seymour, Wood and their associates was to cripple the Administration, give comfort to the rebels, and ultimately divide the Union. Gen. Cochrane came out strongly and earnestly in favor of the Administration and its war measures, including the Proclamation. He declared that in this struggle there were but two sides—the one being for the Government, and the other against it—and, whatever might be men's motives, those who did not sustain the National Administration in its war policy, were practically against the Government. He spoke for the Army of the Potomac, and said that its officers and men, its rank and file, were enthusiastically in favor of the President's policy and his great Proclamation of Freedom. The speech of Gen. Cochrane produced a strong impression upon the Assembly. You may set this county down at from 1,500 to 1,800 for Wadsworth.

How to Organize Gen. Banks' Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article in to-day's Times, on the reconquest of Texas, the thought struck me to suggest to you the advocacy of the following plan of carrying out both the speedy conquest and settlement of that lovely territory by the sons of the North.

Instead of placing Gen. Banks at the head of troops already organized for the war—all of which are certainly well employed—let him raise an additional force, the soldiers composing it to receive in compensation for their services, besides subsistence and clothing, say seven hundred and fifty acres of wild land in that State, or from two hundred and fifty to five hundred acres of confiscated improved land, according to the value of the improvements. In this way a large army could be undoubtedly raised in a very short time, and the conquest effected at a very small expense to the Government, and will also have the effect of implanting there an element which will render the future secession of that State an impossibility. What think you of it?

Yours, &c., EL PASO.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1862.

Arrests by Order of the War Department.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.

Deputy-Marshal Jenkins reached this city on Saturday, having in custody the Rev. I. Stine, who was arrested in Perry County, by order of the War Department. The prisoner, who was connected with the Lutheran Church at Hagerstown, Md., has recently been employed by the War Department on special service; but it is alleged that sufficient facts are in the possession of the Secretary of War to show his disloyalty. Among other things, he is charged with having betrayed Capt. Palmer, of the Anderson Cavalry, into the hands of the rebels, after the battle of Antietam, and to have preceded Stuart's Cavalry into Chambersburgh but a few hours. He is also suspected of having planned the capture of Gov. Curtin at Hagerstown. After being brought to this city, he was removed to Fort Delaware.

On Friday evening Capt. Sherman was sent to Fort Delaware. It is alleged against him that he has been extensively engaged in assisting persons to avoid the draft. He has purchased, at different times, three of the vessels sold by the Prize Court of this city. He would clear his vessel for Havana, and when below Fort Delaware, would take on board as passengers citizens of Maryland desiring to avoid the draft. After proceeding on the voyage the passengers were transferred to wrecking schooners off Nassau, and thus be taken to that port. His voyage would be continued to Havana, when his vessel would be sold, and he return to the city to repeat the venture.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR *vs.* THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A case nearly similar to the Benedict case, of Buffalo, has occurred in New-Hampshire. Nathaniel Batchelder having been arrested for alleged disloyal practices, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Bell, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, on the return of which the following letter was read:

Judge-Advocate-General's Office,
Sept. 13. 1862.

Hon. Jacob H. Ela, United States Marshal, Rochester, N. H.:

Sir: Your telegram to the Secretary of War, under date of the 10th inst., relative to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of Nathaniel Batchelder, arrested for disloyal practices, has been referred to this office for reply.

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that, by an order issued under the authority of the President of the United States, a printed copy of which is inclosed, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in all cases of arrests for "disloyal practices," to which class of offences that of Nathaniel Batchelder manifestly belongs. The Secretary instructs me to say, that to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice Pell (Bell) you should return these facts as your warrant for holding the prisoner in custody. Should any attempt be made, after the return, to release the prisoner by the civil authority, which is not anticipated, the Secretary directs that you appeal for support and protection, in the discharge of your duties, to the military force of the United States in your vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* reports the decision thus:

"After argument by counsel, the Chief Justice said that it seemed to him inexpedient, and useless to the prisoner, to issue an order for an attachment which could not be enforced; that the Government of the United States had plainly expressed their determination to resist by force any attempt of the civil authority to deliver the prisoner, and that he received this not as a threat, but as the announcement of a settled resolution, which, with the vast armies under their control, they had the ability to execute against any power which the State can command for the enforcement of the law. He, therefore, declined to take further action in the case."

The Arrest of Dr. Hay.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Telegraph* gives the following particulars of Rev. Dr. Hay's experience at Baltimore, whither he was taken, under arrest, by Gen. Wool's orders:

"Dr. Hay arrived at Baltimore at 1 o'clock, and was ushered at once into the headquarters of Gen. Wool. After waiting some time, the General appeared, seemingly very much excited, and after examining several papers lying on his table, he accused Dr. Hay with being the writer of different articles published in the Baltimore *American*, remarking at the same time that 'they were all a pack of lies.'

Dr. Hay replied coolly that he had never written anything for that paper.

Gen. Wool then remarked that an article had been published over his own signature, at the same time still hunting in great excitement over his papers, but unable to find the article in question.

Dr. Hay then stated that he had published an article in the Harrisburgh paper, at the same time handing him the article cut from the *Telegraph*.

Gen. Wool took the slip, read it, pacing up and down the room, and stating that 'it was a pack of lies.'

Dr. Hay answered coolly that he was not in the habit of telling lies.

After this conversation, Dr. Hay gave a full history of the transactions at Camp Curtin, and of his visit to Baltimore, giving the author of the fact that secession prisoners had been taken from the fort and quartered among the Secessionists of Baltimore.

Gen. Wool stated that he had an official account of the transactions at Fort McHenry before him, but insisted that Dr. Hay had been wrong in stating that *he* had given permission to take these secession prisoners from the fort, at the same time not denying that this had been done by the commander of the fort. Gen. Wool read from the official report of Gen. Morris concerning the disturbances there, which corroborated many of the statements of Dr. Hay's informant, and satisfied him that the General to whom the lady referred was not Gen. Wool.

Dr. Hay saw after this explanation that the deed had not been directly committed by Gen. Wool, yet it was done under his command, and he was responsible for it. He told the General at once that he had no hesitation in saying publicly that he had been in error in regard to the person granting such permission.

This seemed to satisfy the General, who had no doubt heard of some in connection with the affair, and he thereupon discharged Dr. Hay without condition."

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Horatio G. Jones, Esq., Secretary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of the State Department, in reply to a communication transmitting a series of resolutions on the state of the country adopted by this association:

Washington, Oct. 18, 1862.

To the Philadelphia Baptist Association:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge for the other heads of Departments, as well as in my own behalf, the reception of the resolutions which were adopted by your venerable Association during the last week, and to assure you of our high appreciation of the personal kindness, patriotic fervor, and religious devotion which pervade their important proceedings. You seem, gentlemen, to have wisely borne in mind what is too often forgotten—that any Government, especially a Republican one, cannot be expected to rise above the virtue of the people over whom it presides. Government is always dependent on the support of the nation from whom it derives all its powers and all its forces, and the inspiration which can give it courage, energy and resolution can come only from the innermost heart of the country which it is required to lead or to save. It is indeed possible for an Administration in this country to conceive and perfect policies which would be beneficent, but it could not carry them into effect without the public consent; for the first instruction which the statesman derives from experience is, that he must do in every case not what he wishes, but what he can.

In reviewing the history of our country, we find many instances in which it is apparent that grave errors have been committed by the Government, but candor will oblige us to own that heretofore the people have always had substantially the very kind of administration which they at the time desired and preferred. Political, moral and religious teachers exercise the greatest influence in forming and directing popular sentiments and resolutions. Do you, therefore, gentlemen, persevere in the inculcation of the principles and sentiments which you have expressed in your recent proceedings, and rest assured that if the National magnanimity shall be found equal to the crisis through which the country is passing, no efforts on the part of the Administration will be spared to bring about a peace without a loss of any part of the National territories, or the sacrifice of any of the constitutional safeguards of civil or religious liberty. I need hardly say that the satisfaction which will attend that result will be immeasurably increased if it shall be found also that, in the operations which shall have produced it, humanity shall have gained new and important advantages. Commending ourselves to your prayers, and to the prayers of all who desire the welfare of our country and of mankind, I tender you the sincere thanks of my associates, with whom I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS—ORIZABA SELECTED AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS, AND FORTIFIED—THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO START IN DECEMBER FOR MEXICO—EXPEDITION FOR JALAPA.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 13, received by steamer *Eagle*, arrived from Havana Wednesday last, gives the following information about the operations of the French in Mexico.

At that time the half of the French troops which are to comprise the expedition (about 17,000 men) had arrived and were ordered immediately to Orizaba. The presence of Gen. Forey had imparted new activity to military operations and the fortifications erected around the city had been completed. They consisted of a small brick fort built on the top of Mount Borrego, mounted with four rifled guns, and of another earthwork situated on the northwest side of Orizaba and commanding both the city and the roads leading to Jesu Maria and El Ingenio.

It was generally believed that Gen. Forey had made choice of Orizaba for base of his operations, which he intended to extend as far as Jalapa. To that effect a column had been ordered to start for this city, and news of its occupation by the French was hourly expected.

In consequence of the delays produced by the slowness in the arrivals of French troops, it was thought that the expedition would not be ready to march upon Mexico before the first part of December next.

The news about the loss sustained by the French troops both on board and on shore, in consequence of the *vomito* are said to be greatly exaggerated. A single vessel, the *Amazone*, was abandoned by her crew by reason of the epidemic. The others were hardly visited by the scourge. The French officers say that the total loss experienced by the French army on account of the *vomito* does not exceed 800 men.

Internal Revenue Cases—The Income Tax and Trust Estates.

Treasury Department, Third Auditor's Office,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1862.

Sir: I am co-trustee of an estate in the City of New-York, the income of which is distributable quarterly to four *Cestuis que Trust*. Under the recent Internal Revenue act the trustees are called upon to pay the "Income Tax." Must the provisions of the act be applied upon the income *in toto*, or may the tax be levied upon the several shares, before distribution, quarterly? If the tax is paid by the trustees before distribution, are the several shares liable again to be taxed in the hands of the distributees?

I am anxious to be assured on these points, in anticipation of the quarterly distribution for November ensuing, and will be very much obliged for your written opinion in the premises, and remain, &c., your obedient servant,

HENRY SHERMAN.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, present.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received, submitting to the decision of this office several questions in relation to the tax to be levied, under the provisions of the Tax Law, upon the income of Trustees.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that under section 93 you are required, with your co-trustees, to render an account of the income of the trust fund in your hands, and the tax will be assessed upon and paid by the trustees. Although the law is silent, I see no reason why you should not divide the income arithmetically among the beneficiaries, and return to the Assessor the amount held for each.

There can be but one tax levied upon the same income; and in each case the *cestui que trust* may enjoy the benefit of the proviso to section 93.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

Henry Sherman, Esq., Treasury Department, Third Auditor's Office.

Naval.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

Annexed are the names of the officers of the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which vessel has just returned from a long and useful cruise:

Captain—N. B. Harrison, Commander.
Lieut.-Commanding—E. C. Grafton, (ex-officer,) John Watters.
Lieutenant—Adolphus Dexter.
Surgeon—John S. Kitchen.
Assistant Surgeons—S. J. Jones, Edward R. Dodge.
Paymaster—Robert Pettit.
Chaplain—Thomas G. Salter.
Masters—D. A. Campbell, W. Wright, W. G. Saltonstall.
Ensign—James H. Porter.
Captain's Clerk—Charles M. Burns, Jr.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. B. Haff.
Chief Engineer—W. W. Dungan.
2d Assistant Engineer—George D. Emmons.
3d Assistant Engineers—Alfred Collin, Thomas W. Rae, Geo. W. Thorne, Webster Lane.

Marine Officers.

Captain—Wm. L. Shuttleworth.
Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Williams.
Midshipmen—Charles S. Cotton, Richard S. Chow.
Master's Mates—W. Hunter, W. R. Hunter, C. W. Campbell, Jas. Birtwistle.

Forward Officers.

Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—C. W. Homer.
Carpenter—Ebenezer Thompson.
Sailmaker—A. A. Warren.

THE PASSAIC.

The regular trial trip of this vessel will take place in a few days, and be duly announced. A preliminary trip down the Bay on Tuesday was made, without definite results.

OBITUARY.

CORPORAL HARRY LORAINE, U. S. A.

Among those brave men who fell, while fighting gallantly at the last sanguinary engagement at Bull Run, was Corp. Harry Loraine, of Company K, Third United States Infantry. He enlisted in this City in April, 1861, and joined Company K at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, Washington, in the Autumn of the same year. In the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Corp. Loraine behaved with great gallantry, and won the commendation of his superior officers. His conduct at Bull Run is thus spoken of by the Commander of his Company:

"Corp. Loraine was killed at Bull Run. He died like the brave soldier that he was, while in the act of entering an important house that a part of the regiment was ordered to secure. His relatives and friends have lost heavily, and his country owes a tribute to the memory of one of its true braves. His body was left in the house after our retreat."

While in Washington, Corp. Loraine wrote several letters descriptive of life in camp, which were published in the Times, above the *nom de plume* of "Camp Anderson."

COL. J. L. KIRBY SMITH.

At Corinth, Miss., on the 12th inst., of a wound received on the 4th in the battle of Corinth, Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, eldest son of Capt. E. Kirby Smith, who fell while leading the Light Battalion at the storming of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

The following extract from Gen. Stanley's Report of the battle of Corinth, will show in what estimation Col. Smith was held as a soldier:

"Soon, in the battle on the 4th inst., Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio, fell, with a mortal wound. I have not words to describe the qualities of this model soldier, or to express the loss we have sustained in his death. The best testimony I can give to his memory is the spectacle witnessed by myself in the very moment of battle, of stern, brave men, weeping like children as the word passed, 'Kirby Smith is killed.'"

—John T. Robinson, editor of the Princeton (N. J.) *Standard*, and postmaster of Princeton, died at his residence, in that borough, on Tuesday night last. His funeral took place on Wednesday. Mr. Robinson was a native of Princeton, and at the time of his death was about fifty years of age. He was a regularly bred printer, having served his apprenticeship with D. A. Borrenstein, who some years ago had a large printing office in Princeton. In 1841 Mr. Robinson purchased the Princeton *Whig* establishment of the late Robert E. Hornor, and continued its owner until his death—twice changing the name, first to the Princeton *Press*, and afterward to the Princeton *Standard*. Mr. Robinson also established an iron foundry and machine-shop, principally for the manufacture of a press invented by himself. Mr. Robinson was formerly a Judge of the Mercer Common Pleas, for several years Mayor of Princeton, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster, which office he held at the time of his death. Early in life Mr. Robinson connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, of which he always remained a consistent and exemplary member.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondents at Washington and Harper's Ferry send us reports that cannonading has been heard in front, leading to the supposition that skirmishing has already commenced, preliminary to a serious engagement. Gen. Bayard's Cavalry, belonging to Gen. Sigel's rrmy, is known to have been attacked on Friday at Aldie, and from the fact that he encamped near that point at night, it is inferred that the attack was repulsed. At Harper's Ferry, cannonading was heard, last night, in the direction of Snicker's Gap and Winchester. The Sabbath may again bring with it the account of a great battle.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *Matanzas* and *Creole*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., inclusive. We find in the *Delta* of the 23d a brief account of the expedition which captured Sabine Pass, of which we have already received some intelligence from the rebels. It will be seen that this affair was a most brilliant one throughout, reflecting great credit upon all engaged in it—excepting the rebels. The vessels engaged were the United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master Crocker commanding; the United States schooner packet *Seaman*, and the bomb-schooner *Jonas*, Capt. Pennington. The expedition, within fifteen days, captured one fort and two camps, and burned thirty buildings used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of ammunition and provisions. It also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steamer, besides quite a number of sunken vessels, which were were burnt. The aggregate number of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance in New-Orleans is about 66,000.

The United States steam transport *United States*, which arrived last night, from Port Royal on the 29th ult., brings the report that just before she sailed a rumor was prevalent that the *Savannah* ram was coming down the river.

Wm. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, who went South not long since with the rebels, who had been prisoners in his charge, to exchange them, returned to Washington yesterday, but without the loyal men held as prisoners by the rebels, whom he was expected to bring back with him. It is, however, understood that his mission was completely successful, and that those he went after will soon follow him, the order for their release having been given before he left Richmond.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman who arrived there on Thursday, from Jackson County, that the rebels under Jenkins have repossessed the town of Ripley, and are spreading themselves all over the surrounding country. It is also ascertained that the rebels under Gen. Loring, having been reinforced by Gen. Floyd, have returned to Charleston, Kanawha, and intend to make a stand there.

Gen. Stanley, who commands a division of the army, near Corinth, made an address to his soldiers, a few days ago, in which he said: "Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Savior, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' claims the right to live upon the unrequited labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe to the 16th ult., and the *Arabia* at Halifax brings us intelligence three days later still—to the 19th. It was reported by the Spezzia correspondent of the London *Daily News* that two rebel privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen American vessels, but the impression was that the report grew out of the raid of the "290" among the whalers off the Western Isles. American affairs were being very generally discussed by the British Press, and the howl for recognition was almost universal among them, Mr. Gladstone's views being very generally indorsed. Lord Palmerston had been making several speeches at Winchester, but he carefully abstained from any allusion to American affairs. M. Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, had resigned, and Baron De l'Huys had been appointed his successor. There were rumors of further changes, but nothing definite. There is nothing else of special importance from the Continent. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been only 15,500 bales, and the market closed dull and nominal, at a decline of 1½d.@2d., under heavy arrivals from India. Breadstuffs and provisions were both declining. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

At a great meeting of merchants held, yesterday afternoon, in the Produce Exchange, a resolution was presented nominating Gen. Hiram Walbridge as the National Democratic Union Republican candidate for the next Congress, in the Fourth District. The resolution was received with acclamation, and Gen. Walbridge proceeded to deliver an address which excited the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks, he reproduced many documents, shedding new light upon the inner history of the war, and placing his own patriotic services in brilliant relief. When he had concluded, Gen. Ezra Nye formally nominated the speaker, subject to the approval of the constituency, and the General having put the question himself, his nomination was unanimously ratified and vociferously applauded. During the evening, the new candidate spoke at no less than six different stations in his District, to immense crowds, the meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel being especially successful and enthusiastic.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of William E. Dodge, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 7 to 5. The Comptroller reported that, from the 25th to the close of October, the receipts into the City Treasury amounted to $759,826 28, and the expenditures to $152,458 39, leaving a balance on hand at the beginning of November amounting to $2,369,512 58. The Board concurred in the amendment made by the Councilmen to the resolution directing the taking up and relaying of the Fifth-avenue mains, and which specifies that the work shall be done, "provided" the Croton Board do it by contract, in the manner laid down in the Charter. The "provided" is a condition made to debar the Croton Board from exercising in this case the privilege given them by the Legislature of 1860—to do aqueduct work by the day, if they choose, in cases where the Common Council have ordered it to be contracted for. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The only important business transacted was the adoption of a preamble and resolution by Mr. Webster—that other cities having secured their quotas of troops by offering unusually attractive bounties, and New York being behindhand in raising her quota, the Committee on National Affairs are instructed to "report upon the expediency of increasing the municipal bounty of $50 to $200," in order to avoid a draft. The Board adjourned till next Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been stated that the pirate steamer 290, derived its name from the fact that 290 English merchants subscribed to the funds with which it was built. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, says: The origin of the name of the 290 is this: By a regulation of the Admiralty, all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards, previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and, being designed for foreign owners, she kept her number in lieu of a name.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the gold of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still another party, from New-York, passed through Panama to get the wrecked gold, week before last. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be begun until December.

At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 1,000 tons would cost not less $5,500, not including bolt-rope manufacture, &c., reckoning 7,500 yards for the suit, at an average price of 75 cents per yard. For a ship of 1,000 tons No. 3 duck is used, which weighs one pound to the yard, a fact that will give some adequate idea of the amount of cotton used, as well as the weight of a suit of sails.

Flour was dull and heavy, and lower on Saturday. Wheat was in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Corn was in good request, and sound lots were dearer. A fair business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool at former quotations. Beef, Lard, Tobacco and Whisky were in less demand, and were less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

A Vote for Seymour, a Vote for the Union's Death.

No one believes that the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France or England, or by both, would materially affect the question of the termination of the war. Recognition is one thing, and implies nothing more than a difference of opinion between our own and foreign Governments as to the strength and powers of endurance of the Southern insurgents. Intervention is something widely different. Intervention would mean the espousal of the Confederate cause by foreign Governments and a determination to help maintain it. Recognition may come. Indeed the concession of "belligerent rights" to the rebels, early made by England and France, carried with it pretty nearly the full value of a recognition of their independence. For all practical purposes in the conduct of the war, recognition of Confederate belligerent rights was a recognition of Confederate independence.

But while *recognition* is possible—and probable indeed—there need be no fear of *intervention*. Neither England nor France, nor both together, for reasons that are clear and inexorable, would dare to engage in a foreign war so far from home, in which they would have so few vital interests at stake, and in the waging of which they would suffer such enormous losses.

But notwithstanding the comparative innocence of the mere act of recognition, we do not wish it to take place. It would dishearten the loyalists of the North, and greatly encourage the rebellion. It would admit Mason and Slidell to positions of equal honor and influence with Messrs. Adams and Dayton, near the Courts of France and England. Our Ministers would be made to feel the arrogance of these rebel envoys, and as they could not resent any indignity put on them, they might be forced to suspend their relations with the Governments to which they are accredited. And this would excite panic and bring confusion and distress on the country.

In this view of the matter, the recognition of Confederate independence by France and England would prove a grave misfortune to the Union. How then is the act to be prevented? We answer, only by presenting a united front on the war question, and giving the world to understand that the States of the Union shall *never* be dismembered—neither by "Conservative Conventions," as proposed by John Van Buren, nor by "moral suasion," as held by Horatio Seymour. If New-York elects Mr. Seymour, England and France will understand that Mr. Lincoln's Administration has been *repudiated* by the people, and that the war is condemned by the majority of the voters and must stop! Such a conclusion would be legitimate in England, because a defeat of the Government candidates and policy would compel the Ministry to resign, and lead to the formation of a new Ministry to carry out the views of the Opposition. We know how wrong a view this would be in its attempted application to the United States, but it would be in accordance with the custom and unwritten constitution of English politics. If, therefore, New-York State shall join the States of Ohio and Indiana in assuming a doubtful position, or one of *quasi* hostility to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, we may expect to find the governing minds of England treating the President and Cabinet at Washington as *already superseded by popular vote*, and therefore no longer entitled to respect as the Government of the United States! Recognition would follow as a matter of course, and as a matter of duty; and Earl Russell might placate the world by the ingenious argument that in recognizing the independence of the Southern States the English Government had only followed the example of the chief Northern States, Ohio, *New-York*, &c., which by their votes had condemned the war as hopeless, and called for a Convention and negotiation?

The man who wishes to see England and France recognize the fact of *the Union destroyed* should vote all day for Seymour.

The French in Mexico.

Will the French invasion of Mexico prove a success? Public opinion, both in this country and Europe, decides that it will. The Mexican people are represented as being still bitterly divided among themselves. Zaragosa, one of their best and most patriotic Generals, has just died, and the Juarez Government is said to be too weak to offer any effectual resistance. The English Press concedes success to the arms of Napoleon, and the English Government and nation appear not only to acquiesce in this result, but to relish it. This is one of the strangest characteristics of the whole affair. When at first England urged France on to the invasion of Mexico, there was very good reason to believe that she did so in the belief that it would bring her rival and enemy into collision with the United States. If such was the motive of England, it can scarcely be said to hold at the present time, for England is now acting under the conviction that not only is the division of the Union a fixed fact, but that neither North or South will come out of the struggle powerful enough to contest the occupation of Mexico with France. There is, therefore, some mystery to be cleared up on this point; for England must surely know that if France obtains possession of Mexico, or the control of that wide domain, it will add incalculably to her wealth and greatness, and render her the leading Power of the world. England, we believe, would be the last to accord such a position to the French nation.

But we do not consider that public opinion is correct in foreshadowing any very thorough or lasting success to the French in Mexico. The highest estimate of the forces of which the French army of invasion is composed, is 80,000, and the lowest, 25,000. The Paris *Patrie*, which appears to have its data from official sources, states the force which will march into the interior of Mexico to be 42,680, all told. There is reason to believe that this statement is somewhat exaggerated, and that the French army, when it takes up its line of march, will scarcely exceed the lowest estimate, namely, 25,000 to 30,000.

The question is, whether the Mexicans are able to offer any effectual resistance to a French army, numbering from 25,000 to 50,000 well-drilled and disciplined soldiers.

We do not credit the stories about the divisions among the Mexicans, and the powerlessness of the Juarez Government. These stories come through French and Spanish views. We have also a strong faith in the patriotism of the Mexican people as against a foreign enemy. Patriotic Mexicans of wealth and station abroad, have all gone home to fight against the French. Peru and Chili have recently sent representatives to reside in the Mexican capital, and strengthen the Juarez Government in its contest with European intervention, by affording all the moral aid in their power. It is also stated that numbers of the best military men in several of the Spanish-American Republics have recently resorted to the Mexican capital, and tendered their services to the Constitutional Government. Terribly as Mexico has been ravaged of late years, there is still wealth enough among the people to sustain a large army of defense.

The Mexicans may, therefore, attempt a powerful resistance to the French army of invasion, and if it does not exceed 30,000 to 40,000, the resistance of the Mexicans will probably prove successful. In any event, this attempt of the French Emperor to conquer Mexico—with any one or all of the collateral issues that are placed to its account—is so monstrous, so against the regular order of human affairs as marked out by the God of Nature, that, though we may not now be able to see how it is to be accomplished, the ultimate results must be disaster and defeat, involving indirectly the overthrow of the author.

Willis on War.

Mr. Nat. P. Willis, who has a charming way with him of saying the most unexpected things at the most unexpected time, has just hit upon a delightful theory of the uses of war, which is eminently calculated to administer comfort and consolation to the friends and relatives of all our heroes who may fall in the front of battle. It is a sad thing—the most of us have been accustomed to think—that the flower of the land should be mown down by the sword and the grape. The lists of the killed and wounded have struck most of us as making the gloom of that great National picture, of which loyalty and courage are the glory and the light. Mr. Willis surveys the scene, and lo! all that was dark grows bright—the landscape loses its shadows. The war to him, like the world to Mrs. Nickleby's ancient admirer, is "all gas and gaiters." And why?

Does the reader wait for this panacea of patriotic woe—this alchemy converting calamity into rapture, loss into gain, death and desolation into life and hope?

It is simply this:

Mr. Willis regards war as a National Kalydor. He has been contemplating carnage in its purely cosmetic aspects. He has discovered that an extensive miscellaneous slaughter is good for the national complexion. The more of us that are killed, the handsomer the survivors will be. Thomas and Richard having been laid under the sod, Henry will come home to cheer their weeping families with the sight of his embellished physiognomy. As the widow gazes upon the magnificent moustache of her husband's comrade, she will forget her sorrows, and feel that the loved and lost is well out of the way. As the orphan contemplates the martial mien of his father's file-leader, he will wipe his own young eyes and exclaim: "Were I less desolate to-day, that noble being, that 'new-lighted Mercury,' so plainly born to threaten and command, might look like a bar-keeper, an omnibus-driver, a counter-jumper, or any other man." Hear the philosopher of Idlewild:

> "Our *American countenance*, as a people, is very certain to be improved by the war—and may we not consider this one of the signs, if not in itself one of the positive good results of the sanitary purgation our country is undergoing, and from which it is as well to take consolation, while we suffer."

Certainly we may so consider, if we please, and much good may the consideration do us. Whether it is quite wise or humane, or even commonly sensible, for us so to "consider" the "sanitary purgation our country is undergoing," is, of course, a purely secondary matter. Looking at the Willis theory in this light, we might find reason to demur, and we should hardly care to risk our personal safety on the acquiescence of a camp of stalwart Union soldiers in the following chapter of the Idlewild-man's cathartic creed:

> "I do not believe, indeed, that the killing off of the drunkards and profligates of our army—(for disease, among such as these, kills more than the bullet or sword)—will be other than an advantage in itself. Those who return will return well tried in health and spirit, and our American nation of men will be none the weaker for being depleted of that part of its fullness that was diseased."

We fear that the sage who should assert to the army of the Potomac that the majority of its members lying helpless in the hospitals were only "drunkards and profligates" might be subjected to a "sanitary purgation" more thorough than agreeable.

But in a large general way it is highly conducive to health to read such speculations as these. Their effect upon every well-constituted diaphragm cannot fail to be satisfactory. They are not, to be sure, exactly new, only new in this connection. Alfonzo the Wise, of Spain, centuries ago took much the same view of things, when he regretted his inability to kill nine men in ten for the improvement of the decimal fraction; and Mr. Emerson has somewhere laid it down as a social maxim for the use of genius, that great men "grind up their friends for paint."

But to Mr. Willis fairly belongs the credit of being the first to take a strictly æsthetic view of civil war—the first to recommend "battle, murder and sudden death" as a substitute for Rowland's chemistry of the toilet, and Madame Vestris' celebrated Bloom of Venus.

Buchanan vs. Gen. Scott.

The old public functionary has written a labored defence of his conduct at the outbreak of the secession movement, in reply to the statement of Gen. Scott, recently published. It is a very inconsequential affair. He takes up the averments of Gen. Scott categorically, controverts a few of the minor points in the General's statement, assails some of his dates, accuses him of a "violation of sacred confidence," of a "singular want of memory," and of making certain assertions in the face of certain facts. But he does not touch the main point in which the public once were interested, and concerning which history will require other evidence than the small controversial twaddle in which he indulges. Was he knowing to the disunion plot of the Southern conspirators by whom he was surrounded, and was he an accomplice, virtual or conscious, of that plot? This is what Gen. Scott practically charged him with, and this is the question which he entirely evades. The opinions of the nation on the matter—which were formed from the events daily developed in the last four months of Buchanan's administration—are pretty firmly settled in this matter. The old functionary, however, protests his loyalty and his opposition to the rebellion—quite after the style of those of his party in the North who now propose to revive his policy, to walk in his footsteps, and adopt his manner of "putting down" the rebellion.

Mr. Buchanan kindly comes to the relief of Floyd (the thief.) He says his refusal to garrison immediately the Southern fortifications, as recommended by Gen. Scott, "is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd." To this allegation, however, he responds with senile energy: "All my Cabinet must bear me witness that *I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration.*" This certainly settles the case against our late President, now and forever. Part of the public generously attributed his tampering with treason to imbecility. He himself takes from their mouth that plea.

But why these tedious discussions, in this awful hour of the nation's existence, concerning a question whose value is now purely historical. Mr. Buchanan has been adjudged to infamy, as Gen. Scott has been adjudged to honor, by the unanimous voice of loyal people; and whether or no Gen. Scott was verbally accurate in all the details of his statement, the fact remains that under Buchanan's Administration and in his chosen Cabinet, treason had its origin and growth, and was permitted by him to arm itself for the terrible fray which has drenched half of the Republic with blood, and sent to an untimely grave a hundred thousand American citizens.

The Third District.—A strenuous contest is going on in this (Brooklyn Heights) District between the friends of James Humphrey, Union Republican, and Moses F. Odell, Democrat. They are both patriotic to the core; and, were the rival Congressional candidates in our own City equally well-matched in loyal feeling, it would have been a public blessing. Yet there is a difference even here. Mr. Odell, though a War Democrat, and entitled to unqualified praise for his great activity in promoting enlistments, and attending to the comforts of the sick and the wounded, is yet hampered by over-exacting party ties, and can at least give the Administration only a halting support. What his sentiments are respecting the President's Proclamation, we do not know; but they must be greatly adverse if we are to judge by the diatribes of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, his ardent champion. We hold that no man can be a *thorough-going* war man, unless he is prepared to uphold what the President, after the most careful deliberation, has decided to be an indispensable military measure. And, in these times, we want none but thorough-going war men in our National councils. Such a man is James Humphrey. He belongs to that class who believe that rebels against the Government have no right to protection from the Government; and that all that they have, and all that they are—their property and their lives—may justly be swept from the face of the earth, and must be, if necessary for the destruction of the accursed Confederacy they have set up. On that matter there is no doubt about James Humphrey. His purposes are as fixed as the hills. He therefore is the man for the crisis. When, joined to this, his unsullied character is taken into account, his scholarly acquirements, and his valuable experience at Washington, he ought to be elected by a very decided majority. Mr. Odell will need take no shame that he has been beaten by such a man.

The Two Camps.—The people of this State are divided into two camps. In the one camp, led by a soldier and a patriot, there is not one man to be found who sympathizes with the rebels, not one who has any *ifs* in his loyalty, any conditions attached to his desire to preserve the nation. In the other, led by a politician and a submissionist, is collected every man among us who loves treason, and would help the rebels, every one who has drawn back from helping the nation, every one who prefers Slavery to Freedom, every one who prefers a "splendid tyrant" to a magistrate elected by the people, every traitor, every secessionist, every submissionist in the State. Those who are not such, and who yet follow the banners of Mr. Seymour, are in very bad company. If they prefer such company, they cannot complain if they are treated accordingly. If they dislike it, let them make haste, before it is too late, to come to the loyal camp.

The Weather in Two Aspects.—Our correspondents with the army rejoice over the fine weather which facilitates the advance of the army upon the rebels. We rejoice over the fine weather here on the same account, and only hope it may last through election day. A storm on Tuesday here would help the rebels more and be worse for the army than a storm in Virginia.

Bullet and Ballot.—The Northern wing of the rebel army hope for success in the battle of Tuesday next. They will be met and routed by the Union Republicans as effectually as the Southern wing was scattered by the Excelsior Brigade at Williamsburgh.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Letter from Ex-President Buchanan in Reply to Gen. Scott.

The "Old Public Functionary's" Explanation of Why the Forts were Not Reinforced.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 1.

RETURN OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth returned to the city to-day.

RETURN OF COMMISSIOTER WOOD.

Wm. P. Wood, who left here some time since for the South, to negotiate an exchange of Union State prisoners confined in Richmond and Salisbury, returned here this morning. His mission was entirely successful in every particular, and our released prisoners will be sent to Aiken's Landing next week. He received courteous treatment by the rebel officers.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

The case of Gen. Martindale was closed by an order of the War Department, to the effect of last night's dispatch. The General, at his own request, made previous to the trial, was relieved of his command, under Gen. Porter, and will report to the General-in-Chief for orders. It is believed that the facts developed in the investigation will confirm the President in an intention to give Gen. Martindale the stars of a Major-General, for skill and conspicuous gallantry on the field.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The investigations of Chief Detective Baker, in connection with the late arrests, reveal the fact that druggists here and in Georgetown have been driving a lucrative trade in quinine for the Southern market.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following additional Medical Examiners have been appointed by the Commissioners of Pensions:

Dr. Elias Fisher, Richmond, Indiana.
Dr. J. H. Constant, Peru, Indiana.
Dr. Daniel Dayton, South Bend, Indiana.
Dr. E. C. Bockwith, Marietta, Ohio.
Dr. Geo. L. Ames, Manchester, Vermont.
Dr. Julius A. Skilton, Ithaca, New-York.
Dr. Preston S. Lake, Bellevue, Iowa.
Dr. E. C. Cross. Rochester, Minnesota.
Dr. Horace Lathrop, Cooperstown, New-York.
Dr. Horace B. Day, Utica, New-York.
Dr. Charles Hodge, Trenton, New Jersey.
Dr. Wm. A. Rust, South Paris, Maine.
Dr. Horatio N. Loomis, at Buffalo, New-York.

On an average, these Medical Examiners will be appointed in each Congressional District. About seventy-five appointments only, as yet, have been made.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT FROM COLORED MEN.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1862.

To the President:

Sir: The undersigned, on behalf of their colored brethren, and of themselves, have called upon your Excellency to learn when we can take our departure to the land promised us by yourself in the address made to us in this, your Executive mansion.

We have learned from the Hon. Senator Pomeroy, the Agent of Emigration, whom you appointed to conduct us to Chiriqui, that he is ready, his equipment engaged, his provisions for the voyage bought; that a suitable vessel has been found; that the consent of the Government, with its agreement to receive us as citizens with equal rights and obligations, has been obtained; that he only waits your orders to announce the day of sailing, and that he can sail in about one week if the order is given.

Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us as soon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes, to go in this first voyage; and now we find that there is uncertainty and delay, which is embarrassing us and reducing our scanty means, until fears are being created that these means being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form may be our winter prospect.

We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do not intend to let us depart.

We are not willing to believe that your Excellency would invite us to make arrangements to go—would tell us that we could not live prosperously here—would create hopes and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality, and when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of the promise, that its realization will be withheld.

Congress has placed the power and the means *solely* in the hands of your Excellency, to aid in removing us. You began the movement; you appointed Senator Pomeroy, in whom not only the colored people, but the whole country have confidence, to see that justice should be done us in our removal. He has said he is ready. We therefore earnestly beg that your Excellency will now give him the explicit orders to sail, before the cold weather sets in to pinch us here; before the storms of Winter shall make our voyage a dangerous one.

J. W. MENARD, Illinoistown, Ill.
M. FOSKEY, Washington, D. C.
B. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
HENRY JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
WM. C. BUTCHER, Frankford, Penn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Middletown, Penn.
H. W. ORSEY, Elmira, N. Y.
WM. A. LAVALETTE, Hornellsville, N. Y.
GEO. W. JACKSON, Hornellsville, N. Y.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 1.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Ex-President Buchanan, through the National *Intelligencer*, replies at length to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, whose recent publication he considers an undisguised censure of his conduct during the last months of his Administration, in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. In noticing the first and most prominent among the charges, viz.: His refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to Scott's recommendation, he says: This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th of December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet, Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War, so that from this time till the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

He then proceeds to show there is one answer both easy and conclusive if other valid reasons did not exist, namely: There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications.

To have attempted military operations on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power, would have been simply absurd.

Of this, he says, referring to his supplemental views of the 30th October, Gen. Scott, himself seems to have been convinced. Those views, both original and supplementary, he says, were published by Gen. Scott in the *National Intelligencer* on the 18th of January, 1861, at a most important and critical period of the Administration. The publication at that time could do no possible good, and might have done much harm.

To have published them without the President's knowledge and consent was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to have published the same documents without authority.

What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempts to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect I then entertained for Gen. Scott I passed it over in silence.

Mr. Buchanan then explains why he refused to send three hundred men to reinforce Maj. Anderson at Fort Moultrie, and among the reasons says he believed, as the events proved, Maj. Anderson was then in no danger of an attack. Indeed, he and his command were treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise—to provoke collision and to disappoint the country.

Having treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, Mr. Buchanan replies to the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston, saying that neither a truce, nor a quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston.

On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President never could and never would surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or whenever it might be requested by Maj. Anderson.

Mr. Buchanan then alludes to other points in Gen. Scott's views, and says, that he can solemnly declare before God and his country, that he cannot reproach himself with any act of commission or omission to endanger its happiness, its prosperity and its safety, since the existing troubles commenced.

PRISONERS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Yankee* arrived this morning, bringing up from various vessels of the flotilla a number of prisoners, and the schooner *George Washington*, which was captured in Pohick Creek, on Thursday night, by the *Yankee*.

TRANSFERED.

Capt. William Jay, of New-York, who was recently relieved from duty, on the Staff of Major-Gen. Wool, has been assigned to duty on the Staff of Major-Gen. Morrell, commanding a division of Gen. Porter's Corps of the army of the Potomac.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Samuel W. F. Odell, Esq., of New-York, yesterday, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received, as *Charge de Affaires* and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the United States.

ORDERED TO THE INO.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon Hilldreth has been ordered to the steamer *Ino*.

The Seventh Assembly District.—The loyal men of the Seventh Assembly District, comprising portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, have an excellent candidate presented for their suffrages in the person of Thomas E. Stewart, Esq. Mr. Stewart is a young lawyer of good standing, great energy of character, and strict fidelity to principle. He has never sought or held office, and did not solicit the present nomination, but his numerous friends in the District urged him to accept it, and they should see to it that his election is placed beyond peradventure. The district has heretofore been a pretty closely contested one, but, from the two candidates now presented, it will not be difficult for loyal men to choose the one who will best represent their sentiments at Albany. Let them give Mr. Stewart the majority he deserves.

Soldiers' Relief Association.—This Association has given away to sick and wounded soldiers all the clothing in their possession. There are nearly a hundred soldiers arriving at their rooms (No. 194 Broadway) daily, who sadly need warm clothes, such as coats, pants, drawers, and under-shirts. The attention of the benevolent is called to this fact.

The Election and the Draft—Important Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

Office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm-street, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

General Order No. 324.—Capt. ———, Precinct ———: In order that the War Department may be aided in holding to military service for the term of the draft all persons who, by false representations, may attempt to evade the draft, you will select from your command a competent and trusty man from each election district within your precinct, whose duty it shall be to remain at the poll of the district on 4th inst., from the opening to the closing thereof, and there carefully to note each and every person who may offer to vote at such poll, whose name appears on the exemption-book as having been excused from draft by any Commissioner, on the ground of being an alien or a non-resident. And every such exempt who may so offer to vote, will be secured and conveyed to the Station-house, there to be detained, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War.

You will make special report to this office of all such arrests, at the earliest convenient moment.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Matanzas and Creole.

Particulars of the Capture of Sabine Pass.

The Oath of Allegiance Taken by 66,000 Persons.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESGANG, from New-Orleans and Matanzas, arrived yesterday. We are indebted again to Mr. HUERTA, the purser, for acilities.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. COUCH, also came up this afternoon from New-Orleans and Key West. She brings a mail from the fleet. She made the run from the Balize to Key West in forty-eight hours, and experienced strong head winds and very heavy weather the rest of the passage. The advices from New-Orleans are to the 25th ult. The purser will please accept our thanks for favors received.

THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

Dispatch to the New Orleans Delta.

TELEGRAPH STATION, SOUTHWEST PASS,
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1862.

On the 1st of October, the United States steamer *Kinsington*, acting Master CROCKER commanding, assisted by the United States schooner packet *Seaman*, and the bomb schooner *Jonas*, Capt. PENNINGTON, assailed the fort commanding the entrance to the Sabine Pass, drove the rebels from the fort, captured two twenty-four pound field pieces, spiked and destroyed two large eight-inch guns, and anchored opposite the town; landed fifty men, with one howitzer, marched five miles into the country, attacked a rebel camp of cavalry, consisting of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men; found them drawn up in line of battle, fired one volley upon them, and charged at a double quick, when they *skeddaddled*, dropping their arms, and leaving their camp equipage; burnt their camp and fourteen buildings, used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of stores.

On the 5th inst. CROCKER started with twenty-five men, on a river steamer, (which he captured,) to destroy the Taylors' Bayou River bridge. Found the bridge defended by about one thousand men, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, protected by a strong breastwork. After using shrapnel and canister upon them for about one hour, they also skedaddled. Capt. CROCKER then landed twelve men, and, under cover of the steamer, destroyed the bridge, repulsing a charge from the rebel cavalry during the time, and taking several prisoners, among whom was Col. CLIFTON, commander of the rebel forces.

Capt. CROCKER has, within the last fifteen days, captured one fort, two camps, and burned thirty buildings used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of ammunition and provisions. He has also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steamer, besides quite a number of smaller vessels, which he has burned.

TAKEN THE OATH.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND ALIEN OATH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Place where taken.	Previous to Sept. 24. Oath of Allegiance.	Alien Oath.	Subsequent to Sept. 24. Oath of Allegiance.	Alien Oath.
City of N. O.	31,849	4,500	23,748	1,119
Algiers	895	418	1,295	186
Jefferson City	565	153	2,486	
Carrollton	144	63	459	99
Totals	33,453	5,131	27,929	1,404
Aggregate				67,920

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the above General Summary of those persons who have taken the Oath of Allegiance and Alien Oath within this Department. Respectfully,

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal General Louisiana.

To Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.

The following communication from the rebel General, JEFF. THOMPSON, was received at headquarters this morning. Order No. 76, it will be recollected, related to the oath of allegiance:

PONTCHATOUNA, LA., Sept. 28,
SUNDAY, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. A., New-Orleans, La., Per Underground Telegraph:

GENERAL—We thank you for General Order No. 76. It will answer us for a precedent in New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and Washington, each of which we will have in a few days. We were undetermined how to act. Please "pile it on."

Yours respectfully, M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig.-Gen. M. S. G., Commanding Southern Line.

FEEDING THE POOR.

Provisions distributed by the United States Relief Commission during the week ending Oct. 11th, inclusive:

Pork	115 bbls.	23,000 lbs.
Beef	214 bbls.	49,272 lbs.
Split Peas	35 bbls.	6,923 lbs.
Hard Bread	84 bbls.	8,109 lbs.
Loaves of Bread (lbs.)		102,912
Total		189,316.

The number of families receiving aid		9,707
Families of Federal soldiers	1,088	
Destitute	7,581	9,707
Families of Confederate soldiers	1,038	
Number of persons receiving aid		32,450
Total number of families who have received aid		10,490

NATIVITY.—American, 1,010; Irish, 3,860; German, 3,397; English, 530; French, 625; Scotch, 53; Spanish, 151; Italian, 61; Denmark, Norway and Sweden, 14; Portugal, 12; Swiss, 36; Mexico, 23; Russia, 8; Greek, 9; Colored 690—Total, 10,190.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, President.
JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

COL. WILSON IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Delta, 23d.

Col. WILLIAM WILSON, the gallant commander of the Sixth New-York Zouaves, arrived here yesterday, from Pensacola. He is looking very fine. He was called upon by many leading citizens last evening, and several of our own regimental officers did themselves the honor to wait upon the dashing New-Yorker. The Colonel is attended by the accomplished Maj. BURGESS.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 82.—All persons holding powers of attorney or letters of authorization from, or who are merely acting for, or tenants of, or intrusted with any moneys, goods, wares, property or erty or merchandise, real, personal or mixed, of any person now in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or any person not known by such agent, tenant, or trustee, to be a loyal citizen of the United States, or a *bona fide* neutral subject of a foreign Government, will retain in their own hand, until further order, all such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise, and property, and make an accurate return of the same to DAVID C. G. FIELD, Esq., the Financial Clerk of this Department, upon oath, on or before the first day of November next. Every such agent, tenant or trustee failing to make true return, or shall pay or deliver any such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise and property to or for the use, directly or indirectly, of any person not known by him to be a loyal citizen of the United States, without an order from these headquarters, will be held personally responsible for the amount so neglected to be returned, paid over, or delivered. All rents due or to become due by tenants of property belonging to persons not known to be loyal citizens of the United States, will be paid as they become due, to D. C. G. Field, Esq., Financial Clerk of the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1862.

Ordered, That the Relief Commission will supply no family where there is an able-bodied male member of it between the ages of 18 and 45, who is either not employed in daily regular employment, or an enlisted soldier of the United States army. The certificate of the surgeon that any person has offered himself for enlistment, and been rejected, will be sufficient evidence that he is not able-bodied.

By command of
Major-Gen. BUTLER.
H. C. CLARKE, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 465.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons and places of confinement in this Department. By command of
Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 466.—Second-Lieutenant FREEMAN MARTIN, Second Louisiana Volunteers, is detailed for duty on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding this Department.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Demonstration on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—The Capture of Galveston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 27th ult., says:

"The recent demonstration of the enemy upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is regarded rather as a foray than as a general movement, but it cost the Yankees dearly."

The Texas papers bring further accounts of the enemy's attack on Galveston on the 4th. The town was in no condition to make a successful defence, but the single gun in Fort Point kept up a spirited engagement with the Federal gunboat till the gun was dismounted. It was then spiked, the fort set on fire and abandoned.

Interviews were subsequently held with the enemy, when four days were allowed for the women and children to leave. The inhabitants then commenced to move their effects. At the end of the four days it is presumed the Yankees took possession of the deserted City.

The Sam Jones tribe of Seminole Indians in South Florida are committing all kinds of depredations on innocent and helpless men, women and children, living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Peas Creek, South Florida. They have murdered four families, and all who can are making their escape from the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders.

The *Whip* says: "We again urge every farmer to sow a large crop of wheat. The indications are that our planters are calculating on a large crop of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine."

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* of the 22d says: "If, as we sincerely trust, the headway of the pestilence has been checked, we can survey the ground and arrive at some conclusion as to the extent of the calamity. The number of cases is estimated at about 1,600, and the number of deaths about 400."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

The Town Commissioners have the pleasure to state that the late prevailing fever has subsided, and the town is quite healthy, and many of the inhabitants have returned to their homes.

(Signed.) T. CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, of Oct. 29, says: "No movement of importance was on the tapis with Gen. LEE's army on Monday last. The Yankees are in force at Bull Town."

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that there was fighting at Franklin on Sunday, and the Confederates were driven back. It has good reason for believing that the army is this side of Black Water River.

One hundred and forty wounded Confederate soldiers were brought to Richmond yesterday from Varina by the steamer *Sea Bird*. They had suffered greatly by remaining at the Landing since Sunday morning. There should be suitable quarters erected there for the sick and wounded.

In the Second Market yesterday, butter was held at the enormous figure of $2 per pound.

Hon. R. HAWES, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is at the Exchange.

Yesterday James Conway, H. Williams, John Collins, and William Conley were sent to the Military Prison on charge of desertion. They are of the Fifth and Thirteenth Virginia Regiments.

Meeting at Tammany Hall.

JOHN VAN BUREN NOT THERE.

The call last evening for a meeting in Tammany Hall, in order to listen to JOHN VAN BUREN, was a failure, in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. VAN BUREN. The meeting was called to order by Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, who stated that a dispatch had been received by Mr. HARDEE, Secretary of the General Committee, that Mr. VAN BUREN could not be in town, in consequence of his having agreed to address a meeting in Washington County. The meeting then adjourned, and a private meeting of the General Committee was held, in which it was decided that the Ticket Committee should meet to-day for the distribution of tickets.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

State and Congressional Tickets in Nomination in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.

The present month is an important period in our political history. On Nov. 4 New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas and Illinois elect State officers and Congressional representatives, and Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota Congressional representatives alone. Subjoined will be found the various tickets which are in nomination:

NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.

	Repub. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Jas. S. Wadsworth.	Horatio Seymour.
Lieut. Governor	Lyman Tremain.	D. R. Floyd Jones.
Canal Com'is'ner	Oliver Ladue.	Wm. I. Skinner.
Insp'or S. Prison	Andreas Willman.	Gaylord J. Clarke.
Clerk C't Appeals	Charles Hughes.	Fred. A. Tallmadge.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican-Union.	Democratic.
1	Rich'd C. McCormick.	H. G. Stebbins.
2	Wm. Wall.	M. Kalbfleisch.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	M. F. Odell.
4	Hiram Walbridge.	Ben. Wood.
5	Capt. John Duffy.	Fernando Wood.
6	Fred'k A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7	Henry A. Burr.	John W. Chanler.
8	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.
10	Edward Haight.	Wm. Redfield.
11	S. W. Fullerton.	Chas. H. Winfield.
12	C. L. Beale.	H. A. Nelson.
13	Thos. Cornell.	J. B. Steele.
14	Henry Smith.	Erastus Corning.
15	Edward Dodd.	J. A. Griswold.
16	Orlando Kellogg.	Benj. P. Burhans.
17	C. T. Hulburd.	D. C. Judson.
18	Jas. M. Marvin.	Isaiah Blood.
19	S. F. Miller.	Robert Parker.
20	Ambrose W. Clark.	Lorenzo Caryl.
21	Roscoe Conkling.	Francis Kernan.
22	Dewitt C. Littlejohn.	William Titus.
23	T. T. Davis.	John M. Strong.
24	Theo. M. Pomeroy.	S. G. Hadley.
25	Daniel Morris.	Scott Lord.
26	Giles W. Hotchkiss.	Chas. G. Day.
27	R. B. Van Valkenburg.	S. G. Hathaway, Jr.
28	Freeman Clarke.	Sanford E. Church.
29	Aug. Frank.	Washington Hunt.
30	E. G. Spaulding.	John B. Ganson.
31	R. E. Fenton.	S. D. Caldwell.

	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
4	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
5	Capt. John Duffy.	
6	Elijah Ward.	Orison Blunt.
7	John W. Chanler.	Eli P. Norton.
8	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
	ALBANY COUNTY.	
1	Andrew Moore.	William J. Snyder.
2	John Cutler.	John Cutler.
3	William A. Young.	Henry L. Wait.
4	James Brady.	William L. Oswald.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
1	Alvah E. Crittenden,	Luman D. Elliott.
2	Edwin D. Lorridge.	
	BROOME COUNTY.	
	Frank B. Smith.	S. H. P. Hall.
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.	
1	Andrew L. Allen,	Jonas K. Button.
2	Albert G. Dow,	L. S. Jenks.
	CAYUGA COUNTY.	
1	George I. Post,	H. V. Howland.
2	William P. Robinson,	W. T. Worden.
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.	
1	John Steward,	Emri Davis.
2	Henry C. Lake,	Timothy D. Copp.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
	Tracy Beadle,	Charles Hulett.
	CHENANGO COUNTY.	
1	E. H. Prindle,	Gardner Stambro,
2	Francis B. Fisher,	Simeon Walker.
	CLINTON COUNTY.	
	Lemuel Stetson.	George Adgate.
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
1	Samuel Lasher,	P. G. Kisselback.
2	E. W. Bostwick.	Alfred Nash.
	CORTLAND COUNTY.	
	H. B. Van Hoesen	Anson Peck.
	DELAWARE COUNTY.	
1	Robert W. Courtney.	F. R. Gilbert.
2	Dan. Waterbury.	William H. Bradford.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
1	John B. Dutcher.	Luther S. Dutcher.
2	J. G. Halstead.	Joseph G. Donohue.
	ERIE COUNTY.	
1	Jacob Beyer.	John W. Murphy.
2	Erastus S. Prosser.	Horatio Seymour.
3	William Westover.	Timothy A. Hopkins.
4	Anson G. Conger.	Martin Keller.
	ESSEX COUNTY.	
	Palmer E. Havens.	
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
	Albert Andrus.	Sidney Laconne.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.	
	W. J. Heacock.	
	GENESEE COUNTY.	
	Loren Green.	George G. Dixon.
	GREENE COUNTY.	
	George L. Rundle.	John Breasted.
	HERKIMER COUNTY.	
1	Griffin Sweet.	Robert Earl.
2	Arch. C. McGowan.	Jacob E. Fox.
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
1	Chas. A. Benjamin.	Thomas V. Maxon.
2	Levi Miller.	Henry H. Babcock.
3	William Dewey.	Luke E. Frame.
4		
	KINGS COUNTY.	
1	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2	H. A. Bowen, M. D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes, E. O. Perrin.
3	Wm. M. Thomas.	S. E. Johnson.
4	Peter Graham.	James Darcey.
5	Charles L. Benedict.	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6	S. T. Maddox.	H. C. Boswell.
7	Edgar McMullen.	C. P. Leslie.
	LEWIS COUNTY.	
	John Chickering.	Ela Meriam.
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
1	Hamilton E. Smith.	W. E. Lauderdale.
2	Sam. Skinner.	
	MADISON COUNTY.	
1	William H. Brand.	John B. Coe.
2	George L. Rouse.	Lewis B. Stone.
	MONROE COUNTY.	
1	George E. McGonegal.	
2	Henry Hebing.	
3	William Brown.	Wm. P. Hill.
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
	Addison Dieffendorff.	Freeman P. Moulton.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

		Tammany and Mozart.
1	Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2	H. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6		Julius Korn.
7	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11		Thomas A. Ledwith.
12	I. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith. C. H. Whealen.
13	Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15	J. H. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17		Thomas C. Fields.

Dist.	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
3	John H. Whittemore.	
5		L. R. Van Schaick.
7		E. V. Price.
8	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9		Samuel C. Reed.
12	Peter Bowe.	
13	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14		P. Frankenheimer. W. W. Northrup.
15	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh, as an Independent Union Democrat.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat.
	NIAGARA COUNTY.	
1	D. A. VanValkenburg.	Benjamin H. Fletcher.
2	William Morgan.	Cyrus E. Davis.
	ONEIDA COUNTY.	
1		A. B. Weaver.
2	D. M. Prescott.	Barsilla Budlong.
3	Samuel P. Lewis.	Asa B. Sherman.
4	Isaac McDougall.	Thomas Bamber, Jr.
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.	
1	James M. Munro.	John Munro, Jr.
2	E. W. Leavenworth.	Elizur Clark.
3	Joseph Breed.	A. R. Palmer.
	ONTARIO COUNTY.	
1	Perez H. Field.	Nathan Oaks.
2	Lanson Dewey.	
	ORANGE COUNTY.	
1	Morgan Shuit.	John D. Van Buren.
2	Moses D. Stivers.	Chas. S. Woodward.
	ORLEANS COUNTY.	
	John Parks.	Chas. A. Danolds.
	OSWEGO COUNTY.	
1	Abner C. Mattoon.	J. D. O'Brienn.
2	Hiram W. Loomis.	
3	Harvey Palmer.	Fowler H. Berry.
	OTSEGO COUNTY.	
1	L. E. Bowe.	Wm. Brooks.
2	Cornelius A. Church.	Harvey Butts.
	PUTNAM COUNTY.	
	John G. Miller.	Saxton Smith.
	QUEENS COUNTY.	
1	Samuel T. Taber.	Charles W. Duryea.
2	John W. Demott.	H. A. Lott.
	RENNSELAER COUNTY.	
1		
2	J. A. Quackenbush.	John S. Fake.
3	Andrew J. Colvin.	Ebenezer S. Strait.
	RICHMOND COUNTY.	
	Gabriel Martineau.	Theodore Frean.
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.	
		James S. Haring.
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.	
1	E. P. Townsley.	W. J. Averell.
2	James Reddington.	Otis Earle.
3	Abraham X. Parker.	John O'Bridges.
	SARATOGA COUNTY.	
1	Chauncey Boughton.	Ira Broeckett.
2	Nath. M. Houghton.	S. Y. Rockwell.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.	
	Charles Stanford.	
	SCHOHARIE COUNTY.	
	Mark W. Stevens.	Stephen L. Mayham.
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.	
	Samuel Laurence.	R. S. Smith.
	SENECA COUNTY.	
	Platt Crosby,	James McLean.
	STEUBEN COUNTY.	
1	J. W. Taggart.	
2	H. Sherwood.	
3	Horace Bemis.	
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.	
1	Benj. F. Wiggins.	Nathan Corwin.
2	Theodore D. Dimon.	John S. Havens.
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.	
	Nicholas Flagler.	William Gillespie.
	TIOGA COUNTY.	
	Nathaniel W. Davis.	Wheeler H. Bristol.
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.	
	Ezra Cornell.	John Boynton.
	ULSTER COUNTY.	
1	John S. Everett.	J. F. Bookstaver.
2	Jacob Lefever.	John Griffiths.
3	John Lyon.	Ebenezer Westbrook.
	WARREN COUNTY.	
	Newton Aldrich.	Charles Faxon.
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
1	Asa C. Teft.	Edwin B. Nash.
2	Ervine Hopkins.	William Coleman.
	WAYNE COUNTY.	
1	Thadeous W. Collins.	Albert T. Redfield.
2	Lemuel Durfee.	W. T. Barney.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
1	Dennis McMahon.	Pierre C. Talman.
2	Mont. Davenport.	John E. Marshall.
3	Chauncey M. Depew.	B. Montross.
	WYOMING COUNTY.	
	Byron Healy.	
	YATES COUNTY.	
	Guy Shaw.	Ebenezer B. Jones.

NEW-JERSEY.

STATE TICKET.

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Marcus L. Ward.	Joel Parker.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Rep. and Union.	Democrat.
1	John F. Starr.	Nathaniel Stratton.
2	Wm. T. Brown.	George Middleton.
3	Orestes A. Brownson.	Wm. G. Steele.
4	John Linn.	A. J. Rogers.
5	Joseph P. Bradley.	Nehemiah Perry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

	Repub. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	John A. Andrew.	Gen. Chas. Devens, Jr.
Lieut.-Gov.	Joel Hayden.	Thos. F. Plunkett.
Sec. State	Oliver Warner.	Oliver Warner.
State Treas.	H. K. Oliver.	H. K. Oliver.
State Auditor	Levi Reed.	Levi Reed.
Attor.-Gen'l.	Dwight Foster.	Henry W. Paine.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Repub. Union.	Democrat.
1	Thos. B. Elliot.	
2	Oakes Ames.	
3	Alexander H. Rice.	James M. Beebe.
4	Samuel Hooper.	J. G. Abbott.
5	John B. Alley.	
6	Daniel W. Gooch.	
7	George S. Boutwell.	
8	John D. Baldwin.	Isaac Davis.
9	Wm. B. Washburn.	
10	Henry L. Daws.	

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democrat.
State Treasurer	William Butler,	Alex. Starne.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	Newton Bateman,	John P. Brooks.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
At Large	Eben C. Ingersoll,	James C. Allen.
1	Isaac N. Arnold,	Francis C. Sherman.
2	Jno. F. Farnsworth,	Neill Donnelly.
3	E. B. Washburn,	Elias B. Stiles.
4	C. B. Lawrence,	Chas. M. Harris.
5	Owen Lovejoy,	T. J. Henderson, ind.
6	J. O. Norton, Alex. Campbell, ind.	T. Lyle Dickey,
7	E. McCarty,	John R. Eden.
8	Leonard Swett,	John T. Stuart.
9		Lewis W. Ross.
10	S. W. Moulton,	A. L. Knapp.
11	S. G. Hicks,	J. C. Robinson,
12	Robert Smith,	Wm. R. Morrison.
13	M. Bartley, ind.	Wm. J. Allen.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET.

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Austin Blair,	Byron G. Stout.
Lieut. Governor	Charles S. May,	Henry H. Riley.
Treasurer	John Owen,	C. C. Trowbridge.
Auditor General	Emil Anneke,	Rodney C. Paine.
Secretary of State	Jas. B. Porter.	W. R. Montgom'y.
Attorney General	Albert Williams,	John L. Holmes.
Sup. of Pub. Inst.	Jas. M. Gregory,	Thos. H. Sinex.
Com. St. Land Off.	Sam'l S. Lacey,	C. F. Heyeman.
Mem'r B'd Edu'n	Edw'd Dorsch,	Daniel E. Brown.

CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	F. C. Beaman.	E. J. Penniman.
2	Chas. Upson.	J. W. Turner.
3	J. W. Longyear.	B. F. Granger.
4	F. W. Kellogg.	Thos. B. Church.
5	R. C. Trowbridge.	A. C. Baldwin.
6	John F. Driggs.	John Moore.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	John F. Potter.	Jas. S. Browne.
2	Ithamar C. Sloan.	Joshua J. Guppy.
3	Amasa Cobb.	P. B. Simpson.
4	Edward S. Bragg.	Chas. A. Eldridge.
5	E. L. Browne.	Ezra Wheeler.
6	Luther Hanchett.	T. B. Stoddard, Ind.

MISSOURI.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat
1	Francis P. Blair, Jr., Samuel Knox.	
2	Henry T. Blow, Thomas S. Nelson.	
3	William Lawson.	John G. Scott.
4	John R. Kelso.	John S. Phelps.
5	J. M. McClurg, Wm. Douglass.	Thomas L. Price.
6	Henry B. Benton.	Austin A. King, Edward M. Samuel,
7	Robert M. Stewart.	S. A. Richardson, Ben. Loan.
8	H. M. Woodyard.	Wm. A. Hall.
9	James S. Rollins.	Marion Biggs, Arnold Krekel.

MINNESOTA.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Republican Union.	Democrat.
1	Wm. Windom.	A. G. Chatfield.
2	Ignatius Donnelly.	Wm. Cullen.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Thomas Carney.	W. R. Wagstaff.
Lieut.-Gov.	Thomas S. Osborn.	J. J. Ingalls.
Sec. State	W. W. H. Lawrence.	Jas. Humphreys.
Ass. Judge Sup. Court	L. D. Bailey.	E. S. Lowman.
Auditor	Asa Hargrove.	N. S. Goss.
Treasurer	William Spriggs.	D. L. Lakin.
Sup't Pub. Inst.	J. T. Goodnow.	E. D. Brown.
Att'y-Gen.	W. W. Guthrie.	D. P. Lowe.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Republican.	Democrat.
A. C. Wilder.	M. J. Parrott.

DELAWARE.

	Union.	Democrat.
For Governor	Wm. Carman.	
For Congress	George P. Fisher.	

Terrible Murder in the Bowery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a terrible murder was committed in a saloon at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery. It appears, from the statement of the proprietor of the saloon, PATRICK O'BRIEN, and his brother THOMAS, who was tending bar at the time, that five persons came in and ordered drinks; that while they were drinking an altercation ensued relative to the draft, in the course of which one of the parties, whose name is unknown, drew a pistol and shot another, the ball penetrating the skull just under the nose, and lodging in the brain, producing almost instant death. The four men then fled, and the police, who appeared directly afterwards' took the two O'BRIENS into custody. The names of all the parties and their whereabouts are unknown. Deceased was about 25 years of age, but up to a late hour last night had not been identified.

The Burning of the Ship Alleghanian.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The *American* has a private letter in reference to the burning of the ship *Alleghanian* by the rebels in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, on Tuesday night last. The letter says that after the flames had been subdued by one of the United States steamers, they broke out again, and the vessel was burned to the water's edge.

A Schooner Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Schooner *Dennis*, of Bath, was destroyed by fire at Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 26.

All-Wool Under-Shirts and Drawers, the best goods ever made, on hand and made to order, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

DIED.

BLOOMER.—At East New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 1, ELIZABETH E., eldest daughter of George P. and Elizabeth Bloomer.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, East New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

BUTLER.—In Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 31, Mrs. JANE, wife of John Butler, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, of diphtheria, EMMA AUGUSTA, only daughter of James and Rebecca Demarest, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 49 Morton-st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HAZELTINE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, suddenly, of cholera infantum, LEONARD AUGUSTUS, son of Emma and Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Augustus L. Bogart, Esq., No. 225 West 32d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—On the evening of 10th month, 30th, MARY U., widow of the late Robert Hicks, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place 11th month, 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Sarah H. Hicks, No. 211 East Broadway.

IRELAND.—In this City, JOHN IRELAND, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Quincy-st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

SAND.—At Sharpsburgh, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. HENRY AUGUSTUS SAND, 103d Regiment New-York Volunteers, and member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, aged 26 years, eldest son of Christian H. and Isabella Sand, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

SHERWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 31, SAMUEL SHERWOOD, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., to-day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Delhi, N. Y., for interment.

SHELTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, of pneumonia, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, CLAUDE S. BROWNRIGG, daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth M. Shelton.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.

Southern papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JAMES WHEELER SMITH, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Jno. Conroy, at the above place, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Whitehall-st. at 12 o'clock M., Cortland-st. at 1¼ P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, WM. THOMPSON, son of the late John Thompson, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 193 4th-st., New-York, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

VINCENT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, WILLE H. VINCENT, widow of the late Nicholas Vincent, aged 82 years.

☞ Stonington, Conn., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 519.—Nov. 1, 1862.
66, 62, 39, 45, 48, 13, 26, 2, 56, 40, 27, 74, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 520.—Nov. 1, 1862.
64, 75, 44, 7, 38, 71, 34, 23, 41, 17, 8, 11, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(9th, 15th and 16th Wards.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of ORISON BLUNT

As a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, irrespective of party.

ORISON BLUNT is on record as a well-known, tried, honest and faithful public servant. He served as Alderman of the Third Ward, when corruption and fraud in the City Government were sifted and exposed; and as an Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, and as Supervisor of the county, he has displayed those qualities which preeminently entitle him to be regarded, in all respects, as a man of sterling ability and unsullied integrity.

During the early days of the rebellion he was an efficient auxiliary to the Union Defence Committee, assisting in sending to the field forty-two regiments, and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government, and serving without compensation, at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, he was tendered a letter of thanks and complimentary testimonials for his valuable services.

For nearly twenty years ORISON BLUNT has been a successful business mechanic in this city, and has been largely engaged in manufacturing; and we believe he well understands the true interests of this City and the whole Country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, and the whole Union, without any reservations; and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him, if elected, an earnest and zealous supporter of all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.
E. V. Price,	Geo. W. Blunt,	Edward Berrian
Geo. B. Deane,	J. C. Cary,	L. Deagle,
A. Van Orden,	Edmund Remack,	R. L. Edmonds,
Thomas G. Girvan,	J. H. Hillier,	Jas. B. Demarest,
J. J. Rabineau.	J. W. Knapp.	J. W. Murray.

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional Nominating Convention.

THOMAS G. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DEAGLE, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate.
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Commissioner of Taxes,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS COTREL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR McMULLEN.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Butman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B. Blake,	Sam. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER McLEOD, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

At a meeting of the Union Independent Club, held at P. Martin's, No. 322 1st-av., Nov. 1, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Union Independent Club of the XVIIIth Ward, do unanimously indorse the above candidates as our choice.

JAMES BRESLAND, President.
WM. MARTIN, Secretary.
THOMAS MENTON, Asst. Secretary.
THOMAS KERNS, Treasurer.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE

For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,

Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.

JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Fifteenth District—XXIst Ward.
For Assembly—JOHN H. WHITE.

REPUBLICANS! ON YOUR GUARD.—WM. H. GILSON is the Republican nominee for Congress in the 4th District, and will continue to be up till the close of the polls on Tuesday next. He will not consent to leave Gov. WADSWORTH in the hands of a Democratic Contractor.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR Assembly, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ARE again in communication with Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.

All descriptions of merchandise transported, except that considered contraband by the United States authorities.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO SEE SERVICE in a regiment now in the field, under officers of skill and ability, are invited to call on E. G. LOCKE, Army and Navy Agent, No. 20 Pine-st., who can assure positions as Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenants, to suitable persons.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETS, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, and Druggets, at reasonable prices. Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS,
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR.
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

FEDERAL UNION NOMINATION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.

The Federal Union Congressional Convention convened at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Saturday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Mr. DAVID R. THOM, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM H. BRYAN, of the Fourth Ward, was chosen Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Fourth Congressional District. On motion Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was unanimously nominated by acclamation. On motion it was resolved this Convention recommend Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE to the hearty support of all those who recognize the interests of the country to that of party.

WILLIAM H. GILSON

NOT WITHDRAWN.
THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding Gen. WALBRIDGE has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and desirous as I am to see elected a representative thoroughly identified with the best interests of the Administration and of the country, still I am pledged to remain in the field until the committee in whose hands I am placed deem it fit for me to withdraw.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

A meeting of the District Convention was held this morning, at which a resolution was adopted asking Mr. GILSON to continue in the field.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

BROOKLYN

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
Fourth and Tenth Wards.
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD.
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE.
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE,

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,

Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly.
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Surrogate.
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Rifles, pistols, revolvers of all kinds, bowie knives, pocket cutlery, percussion caps, wadding, swords, sashes, belts, and military goods of every description, for sale at lowest market rates, by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. [illegible] Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, [illegible]
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' [illegible] Syrup. I have suffered much, and [illegible] for Pulmonary Complaints, but [illegible]
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above [illegible]

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by
E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.
NO. 623 BROADWAY. NO. 623 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE.
M. & A. MYERS & CO. are now prepared to furnish families with every article necessary for first and second mourning at the shortest notice. Goods sent out on inspection. Ladies waited upon at their own residence.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Raid Into Pennsylvania.

Particulars of the Capture of Galveston.

GEN. STUART'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Cavalry Division, Oct. 14, 1862.

Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. General Army Northern Virginia:

Colonel; I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Commanding General Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hampton, and Cols. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darksville, at 12 M., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgeville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning (Oct. 10) I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Williamsport and Hancock, with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be *en route* to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, known as the National road. Here was a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from which, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me, toward Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. Cox, and were *en route*, *viâ* Cumberland, for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the Commanding General. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburgh, Penn., which point was reached about noon. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach, and the proximity of his forces, would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned toward Chambersburgh. I did not reach this point till after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him Military Governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospitals were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut, and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed, consisting of about five thousand new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition; also, a large amount of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depôt buildings of the railroad, and several trains of loaded cars, were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburgh I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburgh, as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course, I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly toward Gettysburgh, but having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back toward Hagerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburgh, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed toward Gettysburgh, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road toward Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Col. Rush (lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, *viâ* Liberty, New-Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached, at daylight, Hyattstown, on McClellan's line of communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point, avoided it by marching through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron, (Irving's,) of Lee's Brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought, Lee's sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid stride for White's Ford, to make my way across before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about 200 infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance, and placed in position on the Loudon side, another piece on the Maryland height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until the piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior toward the inhabitants, is worthy the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brig.-Gen. Hampton and Cols. Lee, Jones, Wickham and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in profers of provision on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance as to the distribution of the enemy's force was communicated orally to the Commanding General, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Capt. B. S. White, (C.S. Cavalry,) and to Mr. —— and Mr ——, whose skillful guidance was of immense service to me. My Staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I inclose a map of the expedition, drawn by Capt. W. W. Blackford, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders inforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General Commanding Cavalry.

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

From the Granada (Miss.) Appeal, Oct. 20.

Mr. Henry L. Allen, of Texas, now in this place, has furnished us with the following extra of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, together with extracts from letters received by him one day later than the extra. The letters are dated Oct. 5, and the following extracts are gleaned from them:

Since the extra was out we have some later news from the Island, and a great many rumors up to 12 o'clock last night as the last news.

Four days are given to move the women and children. The gunboats in the bay are ranged along the town. The Federal troops are at Fort Point and the Pelican and Gridiron are flying.

Our troops are stretched from the South Battery along Tremont-street to the Strand, down to Kuhn's buildings. Col. Cook says he will fight them. Lots and cords of troops are pouring in from the country. Thirteen hundred and eighty went down last night. By to-morrow two more regiments will go.

The Federal commander says he has but few men, and he shall be compelled to destroy the bridge immediately.

Another letter says: "All is confusion here at this moment. No end to the people coming with children, negroes and furniture. All are worried and careworn. We are certainly in trouble now, as we have great fears of Yellow Jack."

GALVESTON FALLEN.

From the Houston Telegraph Extra, Oct. 4.

The following has just been received from the telegraph office. We shall have further particulars on the arrival of the operator at Virginia Point:

Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.15 P. M.

Heavy firing at the fleet.

Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.20 P. M.

The steamer is past the fort. I am preparing to leave.

Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 4—2.30 P. M.

One Federal steamer is now at the Central wharf, having passed the battery at Fort Point. The telegraph office is closed; operator left for Virginia Point. Flag of truce had not yet returned.

LATER.

Galveston Depot, Saturday, Oct. 4—4.15 P. M.

Troops have left Galveston for Virginia Point. Telegraph office will be open there in half an hour. Federal steamer opposite Central wharf.

About twenty-five minutes to 2 P. M., Federal steamer crossed the bar with flag of truce flying. Our battery at Fort Point opened on them, when they fired several broadsides at it and passed up into the bay. The battery and fort at Fort Point were then set on fire and evacuated.

The troops were all marched to the dépôt and sent to Virginia Point. The federal steamers are lying all together, about a mile down, and our men are communicating with them.

STILL LATER.

Houston, Saturday, Oct. 4—9 P. M.

We give to-night all the intelligence we have received to-day from Galveston. Our last dispatch is from the Galveston Railroad Dépôt, at 8 P. M.

Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 4—8 P. M.

At 7:40 P. M., before the flag of truce boat got to the fleet, five steamers started in off the Bar, with flags of truce flying at their mastheads. As they approached Fort Point, our batteries opened on them, and they returned it.

The second shot from the steamer struck our gun at the Point, and the third shot dismounted it. Our troops destroyed all the works. The steamer came into the bay, and our batteries at Kuhn's Wharf opened on them, but all the shot fell short.

The troops immediately commenced evacuating the city, and the city presented a scene of utter confusion; and as I write, the dépôt is full of people trying to get away. The Federals notified us they would give us time to move the women and children, if we erected no more batteries. All in confusion at present.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 25.

The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point under a heavy fire, and laid to at the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer *Harriet Lane* by the guns at Fort Point. The *Harriet Lane* steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inst., and speaking of the movements of the Federals, says:

They landed yesterday again at the point; but have not permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a cavalry dash. There is a sufficient number of troops on the island to repel any landing. While the enemy occupy their present position, Col. Cook is engaged, under orders from Col. DeBray, in moving such machinery and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable the enemy will find much on the island of value.

Orders have also been issued to inform the people that should our troops leave the island communication will at once be cut off, and those who remain will be compelled to depend on their own means of subsistence, as no supplies will be allowed to enter the city.

Measures are already on foot for a rigid police of the bay, and an active cavalry force will continually scour the mainland opposite the island and the country along Buffalo Bayou, the Trinity, Neches and Sabine.

The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay contiguous to the island. The force before the city, while not very formidable as a fleet, is yet sufficient to indicate the future movements of the enemy on our coast, and warn the people residing near the coast of the danger, should the bays and rivers be left unguarded.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Important Orders—Orders Issued but not Executed—Attempts to Discredit National Currency, &c.

Louisville, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

Boyle orders that no persons will be suffered to purchase and ship into the interior of the State any goods, wares or merchandise for retail country trade without first taking the oath of allegiance and procuring a permit from the Collector of Customs, under the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department; that persons notoriously disloyal, or persons who have given aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the insurgents and invaders, will not be allowed to purchase and ship for trade to the interior or the southern borders of the State; that no permits given to this class will be respected, and all goods attempted to be shipped by them will be seized and confiscated.

Maj. Spencer orders all officers now in the city, not already on duty, whether sick or well, to immediately proceed to join their regiments. Many orders issued here are not carried out. Gen. Boyle and Maj. Spencer had better issue no more unless they take care that they are faithfully executed. Maj. Spencer in last fortnight, dismissed 237 soldiers from United States service.

Maj.-Gen. Buell is again at the Galt House. Braxton Bragg is not dead or asleep. You will soon hear from him.

The *Journal* declares with the New-York Times, that the rebellion must be utterly exterminated.

The Ohio is lower than at any time since 1839. It is fordable in many places. More steamers are said to have been built at Pittsburgh last Summer, than for any corresponding period during the last ten years.

The Government's attention is called to the attempts here to discredit United States money by offering to buy Kentucky money with the former at a discount of five or more per cent. for the latter.

PONTIAC.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE REAR GUARD.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 27.

It has already been stated that Smith's Division of Crittenden's Corps continued the pursuit of Bragg's army beyond Wild Cat, and to within about forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The advance was held by Cruft's Brigade, made up of the First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky, Thirty-first Indiana, and Ninetieth Ohio Regiments, and they moved off on the road to Manchester, Clay County. The First and Twentieth Kentucky, which had the advance of the brigade, came up with the rear guard of the rebels in the vicinity of Goose Creek Salt Works. As they advanced up a mountain road, and when at a narrow point, they found the road blocked up with timbers thrown across, and covered and filled in with brush. The enemy was in ambush, and waited until our advance was within about twenty-five paces of the obstructions, which they proposed to cut away, as they had already done with a number of similar works, when a fire of musketry was opened upon them from 700 or 800 rebels. Strange to say, not a man on our side was touched. With a shout our forces mounted the obstructions, pushed over, and the rebels fled on up the hill. When near the top of the hill, a second barrier of the same kind was passed in the same way, and our advance came upon the rebels so hastily that they fled in all directions, leaving a few killed and wounded. We captured about 150 head of fine cattle, 90 prisoners, and quite a number of small arms. In consequence of the scarcity of water and the extreme cold, our forces fell back. Ice has formed in those mountains nearly an inch thick, and our men have suffered intensely, being without tents or overcoats.

The prisoners captured—some of whom were stragglers—represent the rebels as completely disheartened, and greatly demoralized—anxious to desert or be captured. The supplies Bragg obtained in Kentucky are not half so large as interested correspondents have stated. It is doubtful if all the supplies he obtained will feed his own army thirty days, and then the only prospect is dreadful suffering, or a yielding up of arms.

The Trouble with the Indians.

GEN. SIBLEY'S DEALINGS WITH THE SAVAGES.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Press, Oct. 21.

Alex. Etter, Sutler of the Sixth Regiment, and Sergeant Gilbert, arrived in this city yesterday, with dispatches from Gen. Sibley. They left Camp Release on Saturday morning, and have made the quickest trip between these points yet on record.

On the 15th inst. Gen. Sibley organized an expedition, composed of Company B, Sixth Regiment, twenty-five mounted men of the Third, under Sergeant Fox, and ten mounted scouts, under Lieut. G. A. McLeod, all under the command of Capt. [illegible], which left Camp Release at 10 o'clock in the evening, and proceeded about fifteen miles to the [illegible] Lac qui Parle, and succeeded in capturing, without any resistance, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, and twenty-three children, most of the former being known as deeply implicated in the late outrages. They were conducted under escort to Gen. Sibley's headquarters, and properly secured; while the women and children were ordered to join the general camp at Yellow Medicine.

The Military Commission was again convened for the trial of the prisoners, and some twenty cases were immediately disposed of.

Gen. Sibley estimates the entire force of the Medawakantonwan and Wahpeton Sioux warriors at 750. Of these are held as prisoners at Camp Release, 123; friendly Indians in the same camp, used as scouts, 5; prisoners at Yellow Medicine, strictly confined, 236; friendly Indians there, under surveillance, 63; known to have been killed at Wood Lake, 30; supposed to have been wounded at Wood Lake, about 40—making in all about 500 warriors accounted for, and leaving 250, besides the 100 in White Lodge and Sleepy Eyes' band of Lower Sissetons, who committed the Lake Sheteck massacres, yet to be found and dealt with. This estimate embraces all the bands below Big Stone Lake.

The Sioux Indian warriors above are believed, by those who have the greatest facilities for knowing, to be about as follows: Sissetons of Standing Buffalo, Wanata and Red Feathers, with other smaller bands at Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, 450; Eyanktonas, including Cut Heads and Onkpatons, 800. The latter may be somewhat under estimated, but they cannot, in any event, exceed 1,000 warriors. To these may be added about 400 Missouri Yanktons, with whom the Eyanktonas are intimately connected, and by whom they could be readily reinforced. This would make an aggregate force of 2,200 warriors.

On the 14th, an expedition was sent out under the command of Lieut.-Col. Marshall, with six days' provisions, in quest of Indians supposed to be in the neighborhood of Big Stone Lake, which had not been heard from when our informants left.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mormon Semi-Annual Conference—The Authorities of the Church Continued in Office—Brigham Young's Expositions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was held the Mormon Semi-annual General Conference, in the Bowery, on the Temple Block, in this city. Deputations attended from the uttermost parts of the Territory, in the extreme south and the extreme north. The weather was exceedingly fine, both the frosts and the "latter rains" holding off remarkably, it being usual to experience quite a showery time during the October Conference. The attendance was unusually large, the recent heavy arrivals of emigrants contributing materially to the numbers of the congregations. The speakers and the people generally appeared to be in excellent spirits. The speakers were as follows: Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Orson Hyde, Charles C. Rich, A. M. Lyman, G. A. Smith, W. H. Hooper, Wm. C. Moody.

As customary, the authorities of the Church were presented before the congregation, who voted to continue them in office. Several vacancies were filled, and Messrs. John M. Browne and Gilbert Clements were severed publicly from "communion with the Saints." These gentlemen were, until recently, storekeepers in this city. It appears that, having become surfeited with Mormonism, they determined to quit the Territory. Previously, however, they had both been appointed to go on missions—Mr. Browne to "preach the Gospel" to the Britishers on the "tight little island," and Mr. Clements to raise cotton on the Rio Virgin. They are furthermore charged as follows: Mr. Browne with leaving "between two days," and Mr. Clements with stating that he was going to a brewery, four miles south, for a keg of beer, but forgetting the beer, and continuing his journey to California. Both gentlemen are now in San Francisco: and as the major excommunication is passed upon them, of course they are spiritually "without hope," and their missions must be deferred to a more convenient season.

Brigham is in the habit of giving the speakers a text to "'spound and 'splain" during the Conference. The text this time was about "Building up the Kingdom of God," and this text he distributed under six heads:

1. Taking care of and employing the Emigrants.
2. Gathering the poor Mormons.
3. Developing the resources of the Territory.
4. Classification of labor.
5. Hauling rock for the Temple.
6. Strengthening the cotton settlements.

1. The residents, particularly from the country, were requested to go to the common camp ground, and take home with them as many emigrants as they conveniently could, and give them employment and assist them by advice and otherwise "to do for themselves."

2. It was proposed to continue next Summer the exertions of the past two years, in sending teams to the Missouri River to fetch such poor Mormons as could not bring themselves. Four hundred teams were talked of for next season's campaign.

3. One of Brigham's favorite texts is that the elements contain everything necessary for man's comfort temporally, and that it is the duty of the Saints to extract from the elements what they need to eat, drink and wear, instead of purchasing from the "Gentiles." This notion was enlarged upon at Conference, and the people were strenuously exhorted to raise and manufacture everything they needed.

4. In this section, as in all thinly-settled ones, everybody is a farmer, and everybody is above working at a trade. This refers more particularly to the country settlements. One of the speakers gave an amusing instance of this state of things in the county of San Pete, a great wheat county, with an over-abundant crop the present season. The people there had plowed and sowed but half the usual extent of land, but the "volunteer" crops—that is the crops from seed self-sown from last year's crop—were so great as to surpass some of the plowed and sowed ones, and everybody had so much wheat in the field to secure that nobody had a moment's time to do anything else. The carpenter could not make a bin or mend a wagon, the smith could not set a tire, the mason could not build a house—all had so much wheat to attend to. So Brigham told them the carpenter should stick to his plane and saw, the mason to his trowel, the smith to his anvil, the shoemaker to his last, and that the farmer should raise wheat for all and pay them for their handicraft work. The raising of flax and hemp in the colder valleys was descanted upon and the congregation finally voted that Brigham should dictate, when he pleased, who should raise wheat, who flax, who cotton, who hemp, who sugar cane, and so on *ad infinitum*.

5. It appears that each settlement or "ward" contributes so many teams for such a time to haul rock to build the temple with. Those managing this matter were urged to send on the teams while the weather was good for hauling, and not wait till the storms arose.

6. Two hundred families, volunteers, were called for to strengthen the cotton settlements on the Rio Virgin, and they were requested to take early advantage of the fine weather to make the journey.

All the charitable were called upon to contribute wood, provisions, clothing, &c., to sustain the families of persons now on "missions" outside of the Territory. Considerable exhortations were given to the people to "keep a stiff upper lip," look at the bright side of the thing, and count up their blessings occasionally. The people of the States were pitied for the fix they had got into, but of course it all came of rejecting the "Prophet Joseph Smith."

The folks felt so good at conference that they concluded to have a "Hosannah," which I will describe as I saw it performed. The whole congregation standing, with heads uncovered, shouted "Hosannah, hosannah, hosannah, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb; amen, amen, amen;" every person raising his right hand at the commencement of each word or phrase, and, at each accented word or syllable, energetically bringing the right hand down on the left. This is to secure an extra amount of blessings in the future.

One fellow, who enjoys the reputation of being a little cracked, arose and stated that he had voted for "Brigham and the authorities," but nevertheless he was opposed to them, stem and stern. He had voted for them because he could not find anybody more suitable for the places.

On the evening of the 27th ult., a band of Indians stole thirty or forty horses from the citizens of Logan, Cache County, and, although pursued, succeeded in making good their escape with most of their booty.

Capt. Harmon's train of Mormon emigrants arrived on Sunday, numbering about five hundred persons.

Superintendent Doty and Messrs. Fred. Cook and A. J. Center started hence for California, on Tuesday.

The Altoona Convention.

A LETTER FROM GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. Andrew has written the following letter in reply to a note from Mr. Daniel Henshaw:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Department, Boston, Oct. 22, 1862.

To Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Boston:

My Dear Sir: In reply to your note, which was received this evening, I have the honor to say that the loyal Governors who met at Altoona on the 24th of September last were called together by the joint invitation of the Governors of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, by telegrams, of which the following are copies, and I annex also copies of my replies:

Harrisburgh, Sept. 6, (*viâ* New-York.)

To Gov. Andrew, Boston:

In the present emergency, would it not be well that the loyal Governors should meet at some point in the border States to take measures for the more active support of the Government? An immediate reply is requested, that as early a day as possible may be named for the meeting, if approved.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1862, *viâ* New-York.

To Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

Should any meeting be called I will attend.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14, 1862.

To Gov. Andrew:

We invite a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, to be held at Altoona, Penn., on the 24th inst. Please reply to Gov. Curtin.

(Signed)
ANDREW CURTIN,
DAVID TOD,
F. H. PIERPONT.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1862.

To Gov. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

I have received your invitation and accept it.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

The meeting was one which, whether as citizens or as magistrates, we had a right to hold. And in the discharge of our duties, many of which, connected with the military service of the United States, (whose Government relies wholly on the States for the raising and recruitment of the army,) are difficult and complicated, it is easy to perceive how mutual consultation might be advantageous. It is even more easy to see how natural it was for the Governors of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, at the time this invitation was issued, to feel the grave importance to their own States of lively and efficient support from every quarter to the National cause. Nor do I suppose that any person has ever doubted the propriety of the conduct of the Governor of Massachusetts in joining that consultation of Governors, except the very persons who were swift to observe and exclaim that his name did not appear with the names of many other Governors on a certain petition to the President last July. And had not the President's Proclamation of freedom appeared as it did, (just one day before our meeting,) sadly disappointing certain gentlemen, who had rightly declared it a great merit and public duty to stand by the President, and had the Altoona Conference been held and its address published without my name or presence, I have no manner of doubt that I should have felt the heat of their burning indignation at my slowness to unite with the conservative Governors who summoned us to Altoona, in helping to strengthen the arm of the President, and to increase his disposable force. As it was, these gentlemen were disturbed. They were cut off from making war on the President, by their own recent avowals and declarations. But it was desirable that somebody should be abused. I was the Republican candidate for a reëlection; I was a supporter of the President's proclamation and policy; was the most convenient scapegoat, so they took *me*. I believe Judge Parker indicted me before his Convention for causing the President's proclamation by going to Altoona the day after it was printed. And I presume that Mr. Saltonstall introduced the supposed proof that I imagined the removal of Gen. McClellan, as evidence in support of Judge Parker's indictment. For since Judge Parker seems to have reversed the order of cause and effect, in the making of his allegation, I can see no way of supporting it save by a similar muddle of logic, and the confusion of truth with its opposite.

And now, my dear sir, the sober truth is simply this:—1st. I read the President's proclamation in print on the morning of the 23d, and with as much surprise as Judge Parker did, though perhaps with more pleasure; 2d. I did not, either formally or informally, directly or indirectly, at any time, move or suggest that the Governors should interfere with the position of Major-Gen. McClellan, or any other officers of the army or navy. Nor do I believe that any such motion was proposed by any one else. I heard none whatever concerning that of any other General. But, if you ask how so great a blunder has been made, I can only reply that when people seek to make a point against their neighbors by a sort of eaves-dropping, by attempting to penetrate the private conversations of gentlemen and to betray their confidential speech, great blundering, if not something worse, will always be close at hand. They will usually contrive to report just what they hoped to hear.

I have written this letter with some fullness and with entire freedom. Your venerable character and long devotion to the cause of good and just principles, had a right to command me. But now I beg leave to remark, 1st. That I utterly deny the moral right of gentlemen to carry on political controversies by trying to penetrate private circles and to promulgate private conversations, which cannot affect the community unless made public. 2d. That the gentleman in question need not have sent to a third person to find out what I said at Altoona. I could have told them myself, if they had asked me. And they know me well enough to know that I am accustomed to act openly, without disguise or concealment, and when convinced what I ought to do, without much hesitation.

In conclusion, I cannot but regret the tendency I observe to obtrude matters mainly personal upon the attention of the people. It is the great cause of Democratic, Constitutional, Representative Government which is now on trial, not the cause of any man on earth. We are contending for the very hopes of a future, for a grand and wonderful people, over whose fall angels might pause to weep. The interests of no public man, civil or military, demand the thought of a loyal human being among us. And they weaken and be-little our moral position, while they tend to demoralize the public heart and mind, who attempt to hang the issues of national life on the sword of any leader. Wisdom will still live when all of this generation has gone under the dust; and the people, country and humanity will live when all who are now counted great, in peace or war, will have been forgotten and lost, even to history. Believe me, Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

DIFFICULTY IN THE COAL REGION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Harrisburgh, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Your special telegraphic dispatches last night informed you of the most painful intelligence received here yesterday afternoon from Schuylkill, Luzerne and Montour Counties. It seems that in certain regions in those counties, known as the "Collieries," an organization has existed for some time past, reaching back for perhaps two or three years, which has steadily and stubbornly resisted the due and proper execution of the laws of the land.

During the last two years, it is asserted, by gentlemen of veracity, who are perfectly acquainted with those regions, that there have been no less than seventeen most cruel and atrocious murders committed there; the murderers escaping the penalty of the law for the reason that no man could be found with courage enough to execute a legal process on them! They will not even allow the election of constables in their districts.

It appears, however, that more recently these men have become most bitterly opposed to the draft. You will remember that the Marshals who were appointed for the purpose of enrolling the names of all able-bodied men in these districts were violently opposed in the performance of their duty, the inhabitants asserting that they would resist to the bitter end any attempt to take them away from their homes. It was thought, however, that this was only the idle vaporing of a few excited men, and that finally, when the active execution of the draft would commence, sober reason would take the place of excitement and frenzy, and there would be really no violent opposition. But the intelligence yesterday and to-day is positive and reliable, and puts beyond controversy the fact that there is a very prevalent determination to resist the execution of the drafting system.

Yesterday afternoon the regular train on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, containing a number of drafted men, on their way to Harrisburgh to enter Camp Curtin, was stopped and entered by an armed mob, who offered "protection" to any one who would accept it, and who wished to join the mob in resisting any attempt to carry off drafted men.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Pottsville, under date of Oct. 24:

"The disturbance in the coal region, relative to the draft, is more in the form of a conspiracy than a riot. A general understanding exists among the miners, and they are determined not to become conscripts. The disaffected have sent committees to almost every colliery, and the league cannot probably be dissolved by any military force which the Governor can send to the coal regions.

"The Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese reached Pottsville to-day, and called a meeting of all the priests in the section, nearly a dozen in number. The conference was, of course, private, but it is believed that on Sunday these clergy will deliver such discourses in every church as will produce quietness, and thus prevent bloodshed.

"No outrages have been committed on private property. The miners have not assembled in large bodies except on one or two occasions. At Tremont on Wednesday they stopped a railroad train conveying drafted men to Harrisburgh, and appointed a committee to enter the cars and assure those who did not wish to become conscripts that they would be protected. The offer was accepted by a few, and the train then proceeded on its way. At that time more than 5,000 men were ranged in a line, headed by drum, fife and flag, and carrying clubs, loaded rifles and shot guns. They marched to a church on a hill overlooking Tremont, and dispersed after a consultation. Their leaders were evidently intelligent and well informed. The assemblage was composed of gangs from various mines in the county."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from the same town:

"There is a good deal of murmuring in some parts of this county in regard to the draft; and, in some townships, men are actually gathering together and declaring that they will resist it. A man who went to notify the drafted in Newcastle township to-day, told me this evening that he succeeded in notifying one-half of them, and was then driven off. His horse was stoned, his carriage was stoned; he himself was threatened with being stoned and scalded, too, by both men and women; and he says he could not proceed any further, and had to leave. So far as it may come in your way, I hope you will help to have a power sent here to quell such insubordination. In short, I shall be gratified, and feel safer for our whole country, if you and others, who are in close intercourse with the Government, would bring it up to a more vigorous action, in every respect, than it has had heretofore."

A letter dated Luzerne County, Oct. 18, says:

"On the 15th inst., the third effort was made to enroll the Irish operatives at Archibald Coal Mines, which was successful, without any disturbance. The enrolling officer was backed by a brave company of militia from Abington. Nevertheless, it is supposed that it will require the force of arms to compel them to obey the draft. It is almost morally certain that they have been tampered with by some one, and their minds disaffected."

The Scranton *Republican* says:

"Although the draft was to take place Oct. 16, it was impossible to complete the enrollment in the town of Blakeley, Luzerne County, until the day before. Several fruitless attempts had been made to make the enrollment, and on Friday a military company was taken to the place, when a fight with the Irishmen ensued. The military was obliged to fire upon them, killing four or five; and again, on Wednesday, 200 of the military, with a small cannon, were taken up, when, the affair assuming a serious aspect, the Irishmen desisted from their opposition, and the enrollment was completed. The same trouble has been experienced in Carbondale. The same class of citizens, residing in the lower Wards, have resisted so stubbornly that the enrolling officers have been unable to complete their labors. Also in Scranton the same resistance was shown, but the officers succeeded in completing the enrollment."

A Speech by Vallandigham.

The Democracy of Butler County, Ohio, held a meeting at Hamilton on Thursday night last, at which addresses were made by George H. Pendleton, Chilton A. White and Ex-M. C. Vallandigham made characteristic addresses. The latter said, among other things:

We have triumphed in this district. By an act of the Legislature I have lost the certificates—that is true. I do not have a seat in the next Congress, but there are a good many more of the same sort. [Laughter.] I could through your instrumentality defeat the Abolitionists, but I could not defeat the Ohio Legislature and Camp Dennison. They were too much for me, I acknowledge the fact. But it is somewhat singular that while 86 out of 88 counties have largely decreased the Abolition vote, the one county of Warren should have considerably increased it. That requires some explanation which will be made hereafter. Time sets all things even. [Applause.] We are content to abide the verdict of the people. To-night we are assembled to rejoice over the result in Butler County and this district. We have the right to rejoice. We have met for more than that, for our cup ought to run over. We have been blessed by an occasion ever memorable in the history of this country. In the midst of a reign of tyranny unparalleled since freedom was ever given to a people, in the midst of a patronage unexampled because of the unexampled magnitude of a war, the like of which was never before waged, with a tyrannic exercise of power never before heard of—with a muzzled Press, with threats of mobs to democrats, with democratic newspapers destroyed by Abolition violence, the people in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have reason to rejoice that the tyrant has been chained and trampled upon. Thus let it ever be to tyrants. [Applause.]

Pennsylvania has spoken. She gave a majority for Mr. Lincoln of 90,000. Now we have eleven Congressmen. We ought to have fourteen, but three have been cheated out of their seats. We have a majority of from five to eight thousand in the State. In Indiana we have a Democratic Senate, by six majority. We have a Democratic House and a Democratic State ticket, and six Representatives in Congress instead of four. [Applause.] That is the work of six months. The people did it. The voice of the people has been heard through the legitimate channel of expression—the ballot-box. [Applause.] We have suffered wrongs; we have been abused and insulted. Your wives and your children have been subjected to contumely. Children have been taught to sneer and revile at the old gray-haired man and the females of your family, as they passed along the streets, have been offended. You have been threatened with hanging, with arrest—but our day has come, in spite of all this. [Applause.] The great hereafter is here. Our time has at last arrived, according to the Constitution and the laws. We have been denied our rights by the clergy of the professed christians of the land, who had thirsted for blood even as a tiger thirsts. [Applause.] But our time has arrived. If hanging is to be done, it is our time to do the hanging. If mobs are to execute the public will, the Democratic day for mobs has arrived. If insults, contumely, reproach, railing for railing is to be returned, the hour for Democrats to do this business has come at last. But not so do Democrats retaliate. We will have our measures of revenge heaped up, and running over—but it shall be obtained according to the law and under the Constitution. They shall not escape. Let the guilty tremble, I say—they shall not escape. First, we will visit upon them the sweetest of all punishments—exclusion from office; and we will put upon them that odium which belongs to any party or set of men who seek to deprive their fellow-citizens of the rights due to them under the Constitution and the law. For such infringements, in 1798, the Federal Party was visited with public indignation and scorn and contempt for half a century. For one hundred years will the contumely and reproach rest upon this Abolition Party. [Applause.] We have the law, and we mean to abide by it. We have courts of justice. We have advocates in time of trial by jury, officers to enforce the laws. By law, we will have the final measure of retribution. It was through law, by the juries and judges, that Englishmen have vindicated their rights. The time has come, I tell you, and that man who has been subjected to arbitrary arrest is a public offender if he does not prosecute the man who arrested him to the utmost extent of the law.

The following resolution was among those adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the intrigues of his enemies have not shorn Vallandigham of his power, nor bereft him of reward, since he is authorized to silence the calumnious and rebuke the faithless, with this *Divine* proclamation: "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they are the children of God."

Senator Foot, of Vermont, on the War.

Hon. Solomon Foot, who has just been reelected to the United States Senate, addressed the Vermont Legislature on Oct. 23. After declaring his firm faith in the ultimate triumph of the Government, and his conviction that the war was hereafter to be prosecuted vigorously, he said:

"It is from all these indications, indications coming from high executive and military councils; coming from that higher authority also, and by that more potential voice, that speaks the demand of the popular American heart, I assert that this country is to be sustained and this rebellion put down. The fiat of its doom has already gone forth in the recent Proclamation of Freedom, everywhere received with joy and unexampled unanimity. [Applause.] This is to be the "slogan" influence, by whose inspiration we are to march on to victory.

But some one may ask, is this to be an Abolition war? I answer, it is, and that I am in favor of an Abolition war. [Applause.] I am for an Abolition war for the total extermination of this rebellion. And who is not in favor of such a war? You perhaps ask further, is it the object of this war to free slaves and abolish Slavery? I answer it is not. The object of the war is to support the Government. The object is to subdue the rebellion and save the country. To save the country we must put down the rebellion, and this cannot be done in any other way than by striking at the foundation; and if in putting down the rebellion, the cause of it comes down, I would not on that account abate one whit the vigor of the war. [Applause.] But I am asked whether we have any constitutional right to liberate the slaves. I answer that the rebel in arms against the Government, forfeits the right to protection under the constitution which he seeks to overthrow and destroy. The traitor has no rights under the constitution, except the conceded right of being hung by the neck until he is dead. [Applause.] And the sooner he is admitted to the fruition of this exalted privilege, the better for the country." [Applause.]

—Abraham Grimes, who was confined in St. Louis under sentence of death as a rebel mail-carrier and spy, made his escape recently, and had the impudence to send Col. Leighton the following note by his mother:

St. Louis, Oct. 20.

Major Leighton: On my imprisonment at McDowell's College, the sum of $62 20 was taken from me by Mr. Streeter, whose receipt I have given to my mother for that amount. During my sojourn there I drew a portion of the money—I think about $30. Mr. Streeter has an account of it. The balance due me, according to your rules, is there yet, which, if you will pay to my mother, I shall remain under many obligations. It will be used only for her benefit, I assure you, as I have enough to navigate on, and she is quite needy. If you will not give it to her, let it go for the benefit of the prisoners at Alton, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
A. C. GRIMES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Musical and Dramatic Festival in Aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The two elaborate entertainments given Friday afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum fund, proved a success of the first order. No energetic enterprise to render the whole effective had been left untested by Mr. N. B. Clark, of the New Bowery Theatre management, and, met as he was at every suggestion by the true friends of the orphan (represented in executive by Mr. O'Donnell,) his efforts were crowned with the full measure of triumph.

Two thousand applicants were refused admittance at the ticket office, and pressed to the stage door, offering large premiums for the privilege of standing behind the scenes and getting such peeps as might there be afforded, but were forced to go away disappointed. Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes occupied a stage-box, and the performances were further countenanced by a goodly number of clerical groups. It seems that, although the condition of the Asylum is, as usual, prosperous, yet the increased demand upon their resources for *room* have induced the patrons to try to increase their finances in order to supply it. Nearly 200 children are now waiting for vacancies to occur that they may fill them under the careful auspices of the Sisters of Charity. One thousand one hundred inmates now more than fill the schoolrooms and dormitories of the building, and many of them as well as the new applicants are the offspring of men whose lives have lately been sacrificed to their country. Hence the enthusiastic demonstration of yesterday. There was much mingled with the performances to arouse patriotic devotion; great sentiments were uttered and full chorused, loyalty-breathing melodies chaunted. The Wood and Bryant Minstrels held forth in song and dance, and eccentricities indescribable, bringing in the political issues at hand, and reflecting upon certain of our prominent leaders in questionable causes, by the most ludicrous allusions and comparisons. Army officers, high in rank, were reviewed in song and story, and it was declared that a prospect now existed that Jeff. Davis "could be bought off." This was to be done by "our Government giving him *a check* on the Potomac." Several amateurs participated in the different representations, and were cordially applauded.

Miss Laura Keene's, the New Bowery, and other theatrical companies, gave a generous quota to represent the varied programme. Mr. and Mrs. Hind, late refugees from the South, were of the number; also, a gentleman connected with the stage in days gone by, but now holding a responsible position under Government. Many favorites felt themselves at home, though upon strange boards, for their friends were in front, ready to welcome their familiar presence, and award them the encouragement due to those who volunteer in a cause so worthy as that of the orphan, and especially when those orphans are made by a life being laid upon the altar of our blessed Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in the Bowery.—About 8½ o'clock, Friday evening, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the building, No. 17, Bowery. Mr. Isaac Oppenheimer, manufacturer of hoop skirts, was the occupant of this part of the building. His damage will amount to about $900. He is insured for $1,200 in City Companies. Mr. Jacob Lewis occupied the third floor as a cord and tassel manufactory. His loss is about $1,500, upon which he has an insurance for $2,000, in the St. Nicholas and Williamsburgh Insurance Companies. The second floor was occupied by Leopold Hanke; his loss is trifling. Mr. Wm. Rothman occupied the first floor as a feather store; his loss is very heavy both by fire and water, but how much could not be ascertained; he is not insured. Fredrick Jenison occupied the basement as a lager-bier saloon; his damage is about $300. The adjoining building, No. 19, occupied by Messrs. Muldoon & Guinn as a carpet store, suffered considerable from water. Their loss will probably amount to $1,000. They are insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $2,000, and in the East River Company for the same sum. The property on the fifth floor, occupied as a painter's shop, was damaged about $200. The Fire Marshal will investigate the origin of the fire to-day.

Police Changes.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—John Mulledy, John Fitzsimons, Edward F. Wyeth and John Nolan, to the First Precinct; Richard Ryan, Jacob Reynolds, Jeremiah Sheehan and Philip O'Brien, to the Second John McKim, Martin Stickels and Michael Fenlon to the Third; Thomas Scott and James C. Nelson, to the Fourth; Henry Rankin and John Malloy, to the Twenty-first; Patrick Kennealy and Thorne King, to the Seventh; Thomas M. Wiswell, to the Fifteenth; John Duffy, to the Twenty-seventh; Daniel Gillespie to the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—For the war, Capt. James Silvey, Twenty-sixth; Capt. Jas. A. P. Hopkins, Sixteenth; Capt. A. S. Relay, Twenty-first, and Capt. Chas. S. Turnbull, Drill Captain; Sergt. Samuel Brevoort, First; Sergt. George Gerst, Thirteenth; Sergt. Henry H. Waters, Twenty-first; Patrolmen Wm. J. Matthews, First; Wm. O. Flock, Twenty-first. *Resigned for other Purposes*—Patrick Flavin, First; Jas. Davidson, Twenty-first, and Peter Bonner, Thirty-first.

Burned to Death.—A woman named Maria A. Reeves, aged 22 years, was accidentally burned to death at her residence, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, by reason of the explosion of a can of fluid. The accident occurred in the middle of the day, and deceased was in a room alone at the time. What was the cause of the explosion is therefore a mystery to her friends. The noise was heard in another part of the house, and, immediately after, the young lady was found on the floor of the room, with her clothes in flames and the exploded can by her side. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

The Late Stabbing Affray in Allen-street.—Coroner Naumann yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Charles Rosselet, who was fatally stabbed in an affray on the corner of Allen and Stanton streets, an account of which was published in the Times of Friday last. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a stab wound at the hands of Frank Parkerton, who resides at No. 133 Suffolk-street. The police have not been able as yet to arrest the offender.

Death from an Overdose of Laudanum.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Samuel B. Griffen, a native of Maine, aged 29 years, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, administered by himself. The deceased was mate on the bark *J. M. Thurston*, of Maine, and for three days he had been on a spree. For the purpose of enabling him to sleep he took the drug, and death resulted soon after.

Death of a Much-Esteemed English Resident.—The English community of New-York—and especially our local St. George's Society—has sustained a severe loss in the death of Thomas Dixon, Esq., of this City, who died at Eastbourne, Sussex, on the 3d ult. Settled among us since 1816, a period of forty-six years, Mr. Dixon soon acquired, and maintained to the close of his career, the character of an honorable man of business and of a liberal dispenser of charities. For ten successive years, namely, from 1825 to 1834 inclusive, he filled with great zeal and efficiency the office of President of the Society above-named, manifesting on all occasions the greatest interest in its proceedings, and aiding liberally its fund disbursed in doing good. A special meeting of the sons of St. George was therefore appropriately held on Wednesday last, when a resolution expressive of general regret was unanimously passed, which will be transmitted to the deceased gentleman's relatives at home. Mr. Dixon's health had been broken for several years past, though he was well enough to make the voyage to England only a month or six weeks before his death. He had entered his 71st year.—*Albion.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Second Brooklyn Assembly.—The statement that Mr. Marquis D. Moore, independent Union candidate for Assembly, has withdrawn from the canvass, is false. Mr. Moore, who represented that district with ability in 1859 and 1861, is still a candidate, and we regret exceedingly that some arrangement cannot be made by which the *Union* vote can be concentrated upon the Union nomination. It has been suggested that Mr. Moore and the Republican nominee withdraw in favor of S. B. Chittenden, or some other acceptable candidate, but as yet we see nothing which indicates a disposition other than selfish by either party.

A Good Candidate.—The Republicans and Union men of the Third Assembly District of Kings County, have renominated Hon. William M. Thomas for the Assembly. Mr. Thomas was a useful member of the last Assembly, and commended himself favorably to all. We venture to say he did not fail of carrying any measure which he undertook. The Republicans of the District could have done no wiser thing than they did, in again presenting the name of Mr. Thomas, and they will neglect their own interests if they fail to elect him. His District comprises the Fourth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn, and is considered sure for such a [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2401, 1965, 1809, 2615, 1377, 1877, 2867, 1265, 2825, 2845, 2849, 2861, 2879, 2887, 2895. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 636, 1738, 111, 126, 2386, 2096, 2530, 884, 2306, 2370, 2374, 2380.

Obtaining Credit on False Representations—What Amounts to Fraud.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Peabody et al.* vs. *Henry S. Leavitt et al.—This motion on the part of defendant to be discharged from arrest, was mentioned in the TIMES of Oct. 16. The plaintiffs allege that in February, 1860, the defendants applied to them for a credit (being bankers in London) to the amount of £10,000, and that to induce such credit, the defendants made certain false representations concerning their capital and their business facilities. Relying on such representations, the plaintiffs furnished the credit desired, to the amount of £10,000.

The defendants deny the representations to be of the character claimed by the plaintiff, and set forth that the credit was furnished them by Peabody & Co., not on these representations, but on certain securities furnished by them to Peabody & Co.

In the opinion rendered by Justice INGRAHAM in the case, he says: "If the credit in this case had been given on the representations as first made by the defendants, I think the misrepresentations and the concealment as to the obligation of the firm to prefer David Leavitt would be sufficient to sustain the order of arrest. But after that representation was made, the plaintiffs refused to make the advances without requiring additional security, and the agreement to accept and make advances was finally concluded—upon a proposition from the plaintiffs to the defendants, and accepted by them—to set apart a portion of their bills receivable to secure the advances. There is no pretence that this agreement was not complied with.

Under this state of facts, it is clear that the credit was not given on the representations, but on the securities set apart for that purpose.

The order of arrest must be vacated and the defendants discharged from arrest, on the usual stipulation."

For the motion, Alfred Roe and B. W. Bonney; opposed, Barney, Butler and Parsons, and William C. Noyes.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Brookfield* vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—Decision with Special Term Clerk.

***Bickford* vs. *Maley*; *Bruingee, et. al.* vs. *Dexheimer*; *Loomis* vs. *Bradmendow*; *Benckard* vs. *Babcock*.**—Motions granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1, 1862.

2,000	U.S. 6s. '68. Reg.	102	50	Cum. Coal Pref. b30	13¾
14,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104¼	72	Erie Railway	64½
10,000	U.S. 5s '74. Cou.	93	100	do s30	64⅛
24,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c. N.	105¼	100	do	64⅝
40,500	do	105⅜	800	do	64¾
11,000	U.S. 6s 1 Yr. Cer.	99¼	50	do b30	64¾
10,000	do	99⅜	300	do b30	64⅞
2,000	Ind. 6s W.L. ex in.	97	200	do b10	64¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	64½	50	do s30	64⅝
31,000	N.C. State 6s	70	150	Erie Railway Pref.	92
5,000	do	70½	50	do	91⅞
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	53	200	do	91¾
10,000	do	52⅞	50	do b60	92
5,000	do	52¾	700	Hud. River R.	79
3,000	Mo. 6s iss. to H. &		325	do b30	79¼
	St. J.	72	100	do b30	78½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	54¾	300	do	78¾
4,000	do	55	200	do b30	79
3,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	117	100	do s30	78¼
3,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '88	107	150	do s30	78
7,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	101½	700	do	78½
2,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	100	420	do	78
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct.		200	do b30	78¼
	1st m. S. F. B.	115	100	Harlem R. R. b30	21⅛
3,000	Har. R. 2d m. bs.	105	200	do	21⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	98	200	do	21⅜
3,000	do	97¾	300	Harlem R. R. Pref.	50⅛
6,600	A. & T. H. Inc. bs.	59½	50	Reading Railroad	78⅝
7,000	do	59	100	M. So. & N. I. R. s10	43¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101⅝	200	do s10	43⅜
2,000	H. R. Cn. Bs. ex in.	96⅛	250	do b10	43¾
5,000	Clev. & Tol. s.f. bd.	103¾	50	do b30	44
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	95	1400	do	43¾
4,000	do	95¼	250	do	43⅝
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3 m.	76	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	84½
10	Bank of New-York	106¾	50	do b30	84⅛
10	Bank of America	113	100	do	84⅛
10	Bank of Commerce	98	250	do	84¼
20	do	97	20	do	84⅜
65	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	111½	50	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	81⅞
40	Pen. Coal Co.	109¼	100	do	81⅛
50	Nic. Tran. Co.	7	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	38¾
75	do	6	100	do b30	38⅜
160	do	6½	200	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	83¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	124	50	do	83⅛
50	do	124¼	650	do	83⅜
60	do	124½	300	Gal. & Chicago R.	86
50	do b30	124½	150	do s30	85½
50	do s30	123¾	250	do	85¾
263	N. Y. Central R.	105¾	100	do	85⅞
50	do s15	105¾	100	do s60	85
100	do	105⅞	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	70½
100	do b30	105⅞	35	do	70
450	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91¼	7	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	116
200	do	91½	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	36
100	do	91⅜	44	Buff. & S. L. R. R.	155
50	do s30	91	25	do	159
50	do s30	91½	100	do	160
50	do b10	91⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

15,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104⅛	30	Harlem Railroad	21
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¼	200	do	21⅛
70,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	100	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		200	Mich. Cen. R.	90½
	Notes	105¼	50	do s15	90½
12,000	Mo. State 6s	52⅛	50	do	90¾
11,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	107¼	125	M. S. & N. In. R.	43
2,000	Pitts., F. W. & C.		500	do	42¾
	2d m. s10	94¾	20	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83½
6,000	do	94⅞	150	do	83¾
12	Pac. Mail St. Co.	123½	400	do	83⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	105½	500	do b30	83¾
100	do	105¼	150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	81
550	Erie Railway	64	50	do b30	81⅛
50	do b30	64¼	200	do	80¾
5	Erie R. Preferred	91	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	37½
60	Hud. River R. b30	77½	100	do	37⅝
100	do	77	2050	Clev. & Tol. R.	69¾
100	do s30	76½	232	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	82½
100	do	76½	700	do	82⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market was firm on Government Funds throughout the day, and firm also at the early Board on the Railways. But the latter fell off on the Street between the Boards, and were generally weak in the afternoon. A reaction of 3 ₩ cent on Hudson shares from the previous rapid advance, had an unfavorable influence on the Share Market, and to this was added a disposition to realize profits on Erie Common shares at the rise of the morning, and to sell New-York Central at 105¼@105½ ₩ cent. The Western list was irregular.

Late in the afternoon, at the outside room of Mr. HENRIQUES in William-street, the following prices were made, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104¼	N. Y. Central	105½	105¼
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	105½	105⅝	Erie Common	64¾	64
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	91¾	90¾
Missouris	53	53	Hudson	75¾	76⅝
Tennessees	54½	54	Mich. Central	90½	90½
Pacific	123¼	123½	Mich. Southern	43½	42⅞
Panama	154½	154	Illinois Central	82	80¾
Rock Island	83¼	85½	Toledo	70⅝	69⅝
Galena	85½	69⅝	Pittsburgh	38⅝	37¾
Harlem	21⅜	21⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	84	83⅜

The sales of Gold to-day were 129⅞@130⅜ ₩ cent., closing 130¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 143½@144 ₩ cent. United States Custom-House Notes 125⅞@126 ₩ cent. The Export of Gold to-day is $350,000 only; the lightest Saturday shipment for several weeks.

The following bids were made to-day for the Bank Shares. The State Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₩ cent.; the Nassau 3½ ₩ cent.

New-York	106¾	American Exchange	95
America	113	Bank of the Republic	98
Phoenix	115	Hanover	86
National	96	Metropolitan	104¼
Merchants' Exchange	93	Nassau	100
State of New-York	100	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	97	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	96½	Park	114

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, ex. d.	106½	T. H. & A. secs., pref.	79½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex.	85
Erie firsts, ex. div. '68	117	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	90
Erie thirds, '83	106¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	59
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50¼
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts ex d.	97½
Hudson thirds, '75	101½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	112	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	102
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	110
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	114½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¼
Chi. B. & Q., 8 ₩ c. firsts	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	107
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c. ex d.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101

MR. A. G. JEROME has associated with him in the stock business, his son, A. G. JEROME, Jr., at No. 20 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,034,138 06, including $94,000 for customs; payments, $692,965 12. Balance, $5,948,696 44.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U S

"Five-Twenty" Year

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.
F. H. SMITH, President.

$5.000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO- seat sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, C. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED PASSENGERS per steamship CREOLE, on her trip from New-Orleans to New-York, leaving the latter city Oct. 25, 1862, take great pleasure in expressing to Capt. GEO. W. COUCH, to the gentlemanly Purser, F. D. COOKE, Jr., and to all the officers, our grateful thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to us, their attentions having been of the most marked and pleasing character.

It affords us unusual satisfaction thus to express our thanks as well as to bear testimony to the safe and speedy qualities of the good steamer *Creole*.

(Signed.)

Nathaniel Barnett,
Wm. E. Gordon,
Wm. Meadows,
Wm. P. M. Means,
J. W. Smith,
H. E. Spearing,
Wm. Hickord,
Mrs. [illegible]-John,
Mrs. E. F. Rodenstein,
John T. Farrish,
Elliston Perot,
John C. Denman,
E. Heath,
A. H. Bement,
J. T. Merrill,
G. Waefeler and lady.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SULLIVAN-ST. METHODIST Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the First A. M. E. Bethel Church on the 2d day of November, 1862. Religious services are as follows: Morning at 10½ by the Rev. J. B. MERWIN of 9th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. G. B. WAKELEY, assisted by the Rev. W. NEWMAN of the 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; evening at 7½ by the Pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. H. CAIN and G. W. JOHNSON. The public are invited. Sullivan-st., near Bleecker.

"PATRIOTISM OF CHRIST AND OF Christianity."—Rev. Dr. GILLETTE will preach a sermon at the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, (opposite Vandam-st.,) Rev. Dr. DUNBAR'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach, the following Sunday evening, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S,) corner of 4th and South 2d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to aid in supplying the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Interesting addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway)—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. M. REMINGTON; at 7½—*No Rest for the Wicked*, Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS; at 2, Children's meeting. HORACE WATERS, with his vocalists leads the singing. Singers, juvenile and adults willing to join a choir for this meeting are invited to the rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—A repetition of the sacred cantata of "Ruth," will be given by the members of the school, in their hall, on 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Preaching in the hall, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D.D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR. preaches in the State-st., Congregational Church (near Hoyt st.,) Brooklyn TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: the sixth sermon on "*the Beatitudes*" and at 7½ P. M. the first anniversary sermon of the Pastor's connection with the Church. Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and others interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)—The exhibition of Oil-Paintings (works of Inness, Coleman, Whittredge, Van Beest, Frere and many others) connected with the Festival of this School, will remain open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. until Nov. 13. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, he will, by especial request, repeat the sermon of last Sabbath morning, on *The Gospel a Sword, or the relations of a pure Christianity to the present War.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The First anniversary of the Church of the Resurrection will be commemorated by an appropriate sermon which will be delivered on Sunday evening next by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association connected with Spring-st. Presbyterian Church (near Varick-st.,) will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HUTTON and Rev. J. T. DURYEA; singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—"*The Employment of Spirits in the Future Life.* Evening—"*The Scholar, the Soldier and the Priest; their functions in Christendom.* Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING, at the Pilgrim Church, Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Rev. Drs. STORRS, EELS, ROBINSON, Col. GOULD, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Chaplain HAYNES will address the meeting.

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver this popular lecture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church (between Broome and Spring,) for the benefit of the Sunday-school, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

COMMUNION SERVICES IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE on SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the evening from this text: "They cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Services at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL preach a sermon, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church edifice corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., suggested by the removal of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church from their former place of worship to that location. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE GUERRILLA PERIL OF THE LAND.—A sermon on the public lesson taught by the death of the late merchant, Wm. R. Babcock, will be preached by Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse on the danger and wickedness of readmitting the rebellious dregs of Slavery into the Union, and the necessity of a complete emancipation in obedience to God. Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper at 12 o'clock M. Evening subject—*Endless Punishment Reasonable and Consistent with the Character and Government of God.* Seats provided for all strangers, who come early.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the morning by the pastor, WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. L. H. KING will preach, Nov. 2, in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., WILL preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacrament at the close of the morning service. The public are invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, PASTOR of the Second Advent Church, which is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, will preach the word of the new dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock.

Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH— Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN WILL preach at the Janes M. E. Mission, No. 321 West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 2. Services to commence at 3 o'clock; also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM GLEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Sixth Beatitude*, and in the evening upon *The Use of Chastisement.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV. corner of East 30th-st. Services to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG JR., rector, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 28th-st.—On SUNDAY EVENING next Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach the semi-annual sermon to young men. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—19TH-ST., BE- tween 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 1, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Dr. STEVENS, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches TO-MORROW MORNING. In the EVENING he will consider the question *Why Does God Punish us?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT- square.—This Church will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIX- teenth st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH THIS MORNING and EVENING, in the Historical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., at the usual hours. He will deliver, in the evening, a discourse on *The Communion of the Dead with the Living.* The public is cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 2, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Crown of the Faithful.*

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.......Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.......Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau.......$50.
Passage money to Havana.......70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill, to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING, or ATTEMPTING TO VOTE, ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 30[illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF NEW AND OLD COMEDIES.
MONDAY—(Eighth time)—the new Comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
TUESDAY—
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
(In which Miss Mary Barrett, daughter of the late Mr. George Barrett, will make her first appearance on any stage.)

It has been remarked that in the above named play, one of the best of the standard comedies, the effect of some of the finest scenes has been diminished from their situations in the play.

Without interfering materially with the text, important and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made.

The cast is greatly improved, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

WEDNESDAY—(Ninth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—(Tenth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box book open for any of the evenings from 8 to 4.
In rehearsal,
CENTRAL PARK.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
GRAND SACRED
CONCERT,
When the following array of talent will appear in a most magnificent programme:
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Messrs. HARTMANN,
RIETZEL,
GOEPEL,
KULLMANN,
PRAHL,
SCHREINER,
J. HARTMANN, PIANIST.
And the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
CONDUCTOR.......CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Prices of Admission:
Parquet and Dress Circle.......25 cents.
Reserved Seats.......25 cents extra.
Second Tier.......15 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.......Carl Anschutz
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
will be presented, for the third time in America, Adams' world-renowned comic Opera, in three acts, of
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
The cast contains the following favorite artists:
The charming and popular Prima Donna,
MADAME ROTTER,
MESSRS. QUINT,
GRAFF,
KRONFELD, and
BEHRINGER.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, only performance of
THE SERAGLIO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 7, first time,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 1,
Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY.......as.......Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 123 Amity-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted by a gentleman, wife and child, (aged five years,) in a private family residing in the upper part of the City. Address, stating terms, &c., CALDWELL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TWO HANDSOME WELL-FURNISHED rooms, in a first class private residence in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, who are desirous of really superior accommodations in an unexceptionable locality, may be had by addressing G., Box No. 1,276 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A sitting room, with bedroom attached, will be let to a gentleman and wife for $7 per week, or two single gentlemen for $8. Twenty minutes' walk from Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Address, with name, J. R., Box No. 4,100 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY AN ENTIRE second floor, unfurnished preferred, with private table. Location to be above 13th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Would make an arrangement by the year. Address D. Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

TO LET.—AT NO. 118 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., spacious furnished rooms to let, with board; house first class; location desirable; reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,
NEW-YORK.
Broadway and 12th-st.
Entrance No. 45 12th-st.,
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Accommodation for families and transient guests.
GEO. W. HUNT,
CHAS. W. NASH.
Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL NEAT BRICK house, three story and basement, 16-8x48; lot 98-9; in a good location up town; is in good order; possession at once; price $5,500. Also, to let low. Apply to WM. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO- story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED house for the winter by a small family without children. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

AUCTION SALES

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire furniture of a first-class furnished house, comprising black walnut parlor suite covered in reps, and finished in oil, French plate mantel mirrors, bookcases, Brussels carpets, rosewood piano forte, Firth & Pond, Makers; gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut extension dining tables, dining chairs, buffets, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, best curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY— Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
who has just returned from a brilliantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
as well as the
EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,
from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic performance, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
having also just returned from Washington, will be on
EXHIBITION AT ALL HOURS,
as will also the new and beautiful life-like
WAX FIGURES
OF OUR
MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
At the earnest solicitations of the public
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.
Which has been received with enthusiastic
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE
By crowded audiences, will be continued, positively,
BUT ONE WEEK MORE.
BUT ONE WEEK MORE.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.
The scenery, music, and other appointments of this piece are of the highest order of art, while
THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED,
the leading characters being sustained by the first artists of the age.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromtu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIBRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, after SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS,
From Auction,
Will be offered for sale this week, at prices much below the cost of importation.

Extra Rich SILK, $35 the Dress, worth $60.
5 cases Fancy SILKS, $1 per yard, worth $1 60.
10 cases Brocade SILKS, $1 50, worth $2 25.

Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market prices.
5 cases Plain Ottoman, all wool, at 85c., $1, $1 15, and $1 38, worth $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 66.
POPLIN SMALL PLAID, superfine quality.
As pretty as Silk,
At $1 15 and $1 50 per yard, 1½ yards wide.
Cost to import, $1 50 and $2.

Large assortment of Mourning Goods, and
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Most Noticeable.
200 pieces Figured REPS, double width, at 65c. per yard, really worth $1.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!

REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(NO CREDIT GIVEN.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Lambswool, Merino, Cotton and Silk
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, SHAKER KNIT AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Cravats, &c.
Silk, Cloth, Buck and Dogskin Gloves.
Three and Four-ply Linen Collars.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
Made to order or ready made.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépot,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—WANTED, a situation in a wholesale or jobbing boot and shoe house, by a young man, well acquainted with the business. Has travelled as agent through all the New-England States. Address S. P. L., care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant, and thoroughly understand the care of children. Apply at No. 54 East 16th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 172 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR with the routine of foreign commission business, of industrious habits and unexceptionable character. May address Box No. 3,024, Post-office, stating the nature of his past employments, with references as to his qualifications and character.

A BOY.—WANTED, A GENTEEL BOY, FROM 14 to 16 years of age, who is accustomed to driving. Apply, on Monday, at 8 A. M., at No. 86 5th-av.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—A FEW GOOD practical draftsmen wanted, such as are accustomed to planning machinery. Apply at No. 93 Franklin-st.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED—FOR CARTE de Visite Pictures. Call, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 503 Broadway.

BLANK BOOK FINISHER WANTED, ON job-work. W. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EBENR. STEVENS' SONS is this day dissolved. Any pendencies will be liquidated by our Mr. BYAM K. STEVENS, who will continue the business under his individual name and for his sole account.
EBENR. STEVENS' SONS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

NEW-YORK, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, JR. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.
A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

GREAT MEETING OF MERCHANTS

Gen. Walbridge at the Corn Exchange.

His Nomination for Congress by the People.

The Speech of the Campaign and its Enthusiastic Indorsement by the Solid Men of New-York.

Interesting and Important Correspondence.

The Produce Exchange was crowded at 1 P. M., yesterday, by the merchants of Wall, Pearl and Beaver streets, assembled to hear Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE open his canvass, as the independent Union candidate for Congress for the Fourth District. The suddenness of his enterprise, and the character of the opponent he opposes, Hon. BEN. WOOD, gave the occasion the highest importance.

Hon. A. E. MASTERS, who called the meeting to order, was proposed as Chairman; N. B. COLLINS, Esq., Secretary.

A resolution was then offered by EDWARD BILL, to the following effect:

Resolved, That Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, the National Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, is entitled to the vote of every lover of Constitutional Democratic Republican Government, in the crisis through which the country is now passing.

This was received with overwhelming applause, and unanimously carried.

GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE

Was then introduced, amid the most vociferous cheering, and proceeded to say:

GENTLEMEN: If I had consulted my own inclinations, I should not have suffered myself to be presented at this time for the suffrage of the people of this Congressional District.

Ten years ago, standing on the floor of the national representation, where the mind and genius meet their equals in the loftiest bearing, I had the honor as the Congressional representative of this commercial district, to submit to the Congress of the United States, a resolution which I will shortly read. At that period the Continent of Europe was convulsed with war. The four Great Powers which are struggling for the mastery of the world are America, France, England and Russia. At that time, France and England were contending with Russia in reference to the division of "the Sick Man's" estate, and I deemed the occasion a befitting one for this country to seize, for the purpose of laying down its maritime policy, and having it incorporated in the laws of nations. I consequently offered the following resolution of Congress declaratory of our maritime rights:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States, as a maritime power, having neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper, in view of the existing war in Europe, to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her, and which shall be the evidence of her nationality; that we attach to all such vessels a character of sovereignty, considering them as clothed with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory; that our rights as thus declared rest upon no precarious or temporary basis, nor upon the concessions of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon from the early history of the Republic; and that any attempt to enforce an obsolete right of impressment, search, detention, or visitation, in regard to such American ship, will be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States, and just cause of war.

We were then at peace, and the resolution was just ten years too soon, for, gentlemen, had it been entered on the statute book, and incorporated in the law of nations, the heroic commander of the *San Jacinto*, when he took those rebel ambassadors, would have known by *American* law that he had no right to do it, and we should have been spared the only incident that blurs the maritime history of the American nation. [Applause.] Subsequently, in 1856, I introduced to the people of the United States, the suggestion that, under the sanction of the law, with ample guards and restrictions, there should be organized a *Militia Navy*, an arm of defence corresponding to that employed by the Government in the land service, under our enrolled militia system, by which shipowners should receive encouragement and aid by law, in construction of their vessels, so as to make them capable of bearing guns, if required, in the service of the country. That the Captains and subordinate officers be commissioned in the name of the General Government, upon some equitable plan that will give them rank and emolument, in proportion to the demands upon their time and service in the new capacity of representing the naval power of the Union. [Cheers.] That the humblest youth who enters as a cabin boy or in the lowest capacity as a seaman, should be educated and trained in his honorable, though adventurous and dangerous profession. That not only in the navy proper, but in this new service, in which the interest of commerce and the naval power of the Union will be represented.

Now, gentlemen, I respectfully desire to say that if this suggestion had been embodied in the legislation of the country, when this infamous rebellion was commenced, it would have been in the power of the Government to have precipitated upon the pestiferous soil of South Carolina an overwhelming force of the National troops, and this rebellion would never have extended beyond the limits of that wicked insurgent State. [Renewed cheering.] You, gentlemen, have a right to demand that whoever presents himself before you, for your suffrages, shall give you the reasons why he is entitled to the public consideration. We come, then, to a later period. In the very opening of this odious rebellion, I hastened, at once, to Washington, and beseechingly—nay, almost on my bended knees, implored the Government immediately to call into the field 600,000 men. But, some may question this statement. I, however, possess the means of demonstrating its entire truth. [Voices in the crowd—"How?"] It is proper for me, ere I produce the document, to remark that, immediately subsequent to the first outrage in Baltimore, I besought the General Government to do these things: first, to call under arms 600,000 men, and, second, to make an encampment in the Beaufort district of South Carolina, the Saratoga of the South. [Applause.] Standing with the President at midnight, in the Executive mansion, I remarked that it would be cheaper to have the corpses of 25,000 of our youth choking the rebel harbor of Charleston, than to have a single rebel soldier seen in any Border State! [Cheering.] When the contest had somewhat advanced I called at the Presidential mansion, to secure the maps on which I had indicated that Beaufort was the best place for the encampment in question. At that time there existed almost as much hostility between South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, as now between the loyal and rebel States. The maps could not be found, but the President stated that he would send me what would be more valuable, and he sent me this:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

Gen. H. Walbridge, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Your note, reminding me of the fact that, as early as April last, you pointed out to me on the map Port Royal and Beaufort as advantageous places to make lodgments on the Southern coast, is received. I am free to confess you were the first who called my attention to that particular locality. I also remember that you insisted we should call six hundred thousand men into the field, a considerable length of time before I had brought my own mind up to anything near so large a scale.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

[Great applause.]

As the struggle progressed, I submitted to the Government the subjoined propositions, and I leave you to judge whether, had they been adopted, this wicked and infamous rebellion would ever have reached its present gigantic proportions:

Memorandum for His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

1. The country, in my opinion, should be put upon a war footing for not less than three years, with an enrollment of not less than 600,000 men, of which half that number should never leave the field until this odious rebellion is crushed, treason annihilated, and all questions of foreign policy adjusted.

A conflict once begun, partial defeat, or even a recoil, with anything like equal forces, and the possession of any considerable portion of the Southern country, by the insurgents, would demoralize our Government, create disaffection among our loyal people, prostrate public credit and paralyze individual prosperity in every department of life. It would inaugurate a guerrilla system, a sort of feudal conflict, the end of which no sagacity can predict.

The result would be sectional alienation, implacable hatred and incurable animosities, not to be obliterated in a century. A long, wearisome and protracted conflict is not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our people, and is at variance with all their moral and material interests.

Delay, a protracted struggle, or inert action, are equally fatal to success.

2. This formidable army would place the struggle beyond the possibility of doubt, while the moral effect upon the insurgents would be certain and inevitable. This is shown by the prompt and energetic demonstration of the United States Government, first in Maryland and then in Missouri, where defection received an instantaneous check, which would speedily have ripened into treason and secession. Like beneficial results would follow in all the remaining insurgent sections, if visited by an overwhelming force and summary action.

3. It would thus be economy in money, economy in the industry of the country, always disturbed by any domestic turmoil, and above all it would save the effusion of blood, and in that respect exalt our policy and be a crowning act of humanity.

4. As a nation, we have asserted the Monroe Doctrine; the controlling influence of our Republican Government on this continent.

In less than six months from the inception of our domestic troubles, Spain, not even classed as one of the Great Powers, has treated with contempt the principle we have so boldly proclaimed. If this be the beginning of European policy in this period of our domestic afflictions, where is to be the end?

The rapacity of these Powers will soon seek the control of the Gulf of Mexico, an American lake, and with it European predominance in Central America, Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

We have the men, the wealth and the patriotism; have been blessed with an abundant harvest the past year, with the promise of an equal one in the present. At no period of our National existence have we been better prepared to test the power of the Government for its own existence. [Tremendous enthusiasm.]

Gentlemen, these suggestions to-day, address themselves to us with augmented force. They were first submitted to the Government in April, 1861, when it was foolishly claimed that with ten thousand men you could march through these insurgent States. [Applause.] I now come down from that period to the present. This year, deeming it necessary, after we had got nearly a million of men into the field, I considered it my highest duty to demonstrate to the country that it was proposed to prosecute the war to a successful issue, and that, through the agency of this Exchange and others in the country, we held the means of controlling the Governments abroad—in fact that we were more powerful than Emperors and Kings, [applause,] and standing in this majestic temple, I had the honor of stating that if the numbers engaged were equal, the relative strength of the parties would be in direct ratio to the relative importance of the great staples which each represents. What are the facts? The loyal North has twenty millions of population, devoted to labor and self-reliant; the South but eight millions, and the people unaccustomed to toil. The South supplies but one leading article, not absolutely indispensable, and a product whose value has only been recognized since the introduction of the cotton gin. The North supplies everything that enters into domestic economy and national wealth. There may be a substitute for clothing; there can be none for food; the table must be laid day by day. To surrender clothing is an inconvenience; to surrender food is death. Food is the essential element in controlling population, and it is the indispensable requisite to human existence. That people are strongest who produce it in the greatest profusion. This is the homage to our power by the nations of the Old World, and it will forever remain while we continue to grow that by which other nations live. While this condition of demand and supply shall remain, and there shall continue to pass, through the agency of this Board of Trade, the redundant production from the overflowing granaries of the mighty and gigantic West, to supply the teeming millions of the Old World, where exhausted Nature often fails to yield an adequate return to sustain human life—yours, gentlemen of this Board of Trade, will be the high destiny of exerting a power towards preserving our peaceful relations with Europe more omnipotent than Ambassadors and Ministers, or all the diplomacy ever employed in ancient or modern times. The loyal North—thank God!—therefore, holds the talisman of commercial independence and financial strength; and though we have for a season parted with cotton—the loss of which every timid man predicted would be our ruin—by virtue of the indispensable Northern staple of food, we make a levy on the resources of the Old World the very first year of the rebellion, and during the period of our greatest alarm and embarrassment, of more than fifty millions of dollars in gold to pay up the indebtedness created by their demand for breadstuffs, although only the year previous we had exported over fifty millions of specie in addition to the largest cotton crop the South ever produced.

America must always command the cordial sympathy of the great masses of Europe, so long as there remains within our territorial limits the capacity to supply the whole world with the means of its existence, or that Constitution shall be maintained which guarantees protection and security to all who here seek a shelter and a home. That Constitution has been placed in jeopardy by bold, bad, unprincipled conspirators, who are struggling to secure its overthrow and the dissolution of the American Union. Shall this effort be successful? The issue depends upon the present energy of the Government, and the unity and determination of the Northern people. The contest thus far has been unequally maintained. The rebels themselves have displayed a unity of thought, of action, of resolution and energetic determination, that in itself constitutes the very incarnation of power. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the North to meet this struggle with corresponding unity of thought, of action, of resolute purpose, and of fixed and energetic will. The nation must for the time being abandon all other pursuits, and aid in preserving the national life. The patriotic action of the Government must be sustained, as they call into exercise every agency recognized in civilized warfare, to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. No body of citizens in the Republic have a larger interest in the reëstablishment of the Federal authority from where it has been ejected by violence and bloodshed than the members of this Board. Commerce, being a mere exchange of commodities, is destroyed by violence and war, and is favored and prospered by peace.

Every consideration of patriotism and self-interest impels us to urge the Government to put forth its overwhelming strength, and crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion. In the name of commerce we have a right to demand it—for liberty and commerce are identical, because the condition of successful commerce is unqualified freedom. Commerce implies law, because it cannot exist without protection. It implies morality, because without faith among men it is impossible, and it implies justice as the necessary arbiter of disputes. Commerce has invariably been the precursor of civil and religious liberty; and that commerce which is here this day represented, declares to the whole world that the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this rebellion began, and the constitution, which protects them, should remain one, united and indivisible; and toward this accomplishment, they pledge their united and energetic support.

The kindness with which these suggestions were received by you was so much marked that within less than three weeks I was honored with invitations from the Boards of Trade of Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo, to address them on the same subject. [Renewed cheering.] Those are the great arteries that give you the means of prosecuting the gigantic and successful commerce in which you are engaged. But I felt when I stood in that majestic city of the West, Chicago, and when I looked above and saw the same kind stars bending over it that nightly bend over us and remembered that the same national flag was theirs that is our own glorious ensign of freedom; when I reflected, too, that I, in a certain measure, represented you, I felt that I must and could utter no sentiment not loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the preservation of these American States! [Rapturous applause.] At the conclusion, then, of my remarks in that city, I offered the following resolutions, which I had already enjoyed the honor of submitting to the loyal thousands of this great commercial metropolis, in July last:

Resolved, 1. That the Union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogeniety of our people, their love of liberty, their early Revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one Nation.

2. That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisible.

3. That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

4. That as the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the national life the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

5. That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good Government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government. [Applause.]

Although I was addressing citizens of the West, such was their sympathy with you, that the above resolutions, which had been so well received by you, were accepted by them with the heartiest enthusiasm. [Cheering.] I said to them that Nature had given us an inland water communication from North Carolina to New-York, and that by enlarging the locks of 79 miles of canal, we should have 1,500 miles along which, in case of foreign war, we could prosecute our commerce by closing the mouths of most of our outlets, and so defy the world. [Vociferous applause.] They passed the resolution because I identified it with others in which was embodied what I had stated to you. I felt that when the war should be over, we would feel poor. But, if we could multiply the facilities for transmitting our products from West to East, the $150,000,000 of staples that now annually pass through your hands, would be increased to $300,000,000. I, therefore, offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and our commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and that the loyal States through which the work is to be constructed should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi, by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

[Great Cheering.]

Is there a man who does not realize that when you shall have opened the means of passing your iron-clad vessels, then will come those majestic Lake barges, charged with 30,000 bushels of grain in a single cargo. [Tremendous applause.] But I also introduced another resolution, that has to meet the approval of the American people, if we are ever to become the masters of the seas. It ran thus:

Resolved, That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance as a great leading maritime Power. [Prolonged cheers.]

I will yet trespass for a moment, and read the last resolution:

Resolved, That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention by any foreign Power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

[Applause.]

These were carried at Chicago, at Toledo, at Buffalo, with enthusiasm; and I believe that they embrace all the measures necessary to carry us through the crisis now upon us. [Cheers.] This interior line along the seaboard must be opened! Our facilities for reaching the West must be multiplied; and, then, gentlemen, there must be more vigor infused into our National policy, or we must allow the Government to pass away! [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Never!"] We must stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws! [Prolonged and deafening cheers.] I have stated these things to you, because not by my own seeking, but upon the earnest entreaties of eminent citizens, and the loyal masses of the Fourth Congressional District and the flattering resolution you too have this day passed—solicitations and encitements which no man, at such a time, has the right to resist, I have yielded and have become a candidate for Congress. [Applause.] It was but two working days only before the election when I was thus called, but the requisition was made, and I felt that I had no right to refuse. [Renewed applause.] I said that I would not only run for Congress, but likewise in order to secure the respect of all honorable men, by expelling from the representative halls of the nation the present incumbent for this District. [Cheers.] I may be robbed of my seat in Congress, but I cannot be shorn of my self-respect in endeavoring to remove from that high post of duty the only man whose infamous speech has strengthened the arms of the rebels. [Renewed cheers.] If there be a depth in Hades more profound than any other, it should be reserved for him who betrays a loyal, patriotic and confiding constituency, who have intrusted to him their honor and renown. [Great applause, and cries of "good," "good."]

[Some interruption, in the way of irrelevant questions, was here attempted, but with no effect but the discomfiture of its authors.]

Pardon me now, if I state that, at the command of this District, I have endeavored to advance the national interests in this great struggle, and, although a private citizen, have had the honor to receive a request from the Executive of a noble State, asking that, through my humble agency, there might be placed in the National service ten additional regiments. In compliance, I besought the Government to accept those regiments to aid in saving the country. The correspondence that passed was as follows:

BOSTON, May 28, 1861.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New-York:

SIR: His Excellency, Gov. ANDREW, orders me most courteously to answer your favor of the 27th inst., which relates to the prosecution of the present war. He desires me to express to you, in common with your views, not merely the opinion, but earnest and solemn conviction of himself and the people of Massachusetts, that the whole energies of the country should be condensed to crush, to demolish, to annihilate rebellion.

No requisition of the Federal Government upon this State, for this righteous purpose, will seem onerous to us. Ten regiments of infantry are anxiously waiting to be detailed into active service. The spirit of our people is thoroughly roused. A well settled intellectual conviction combines with a fervent and real sense of duty, into a determination that nothing can shake, to spend the last man and the last dollar in maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Government.

His Excellency would be delighted to receive a requisition for *twenty* regiments, as his part of the war, and they should come as soon as arms can be placed in their hands. I have no question that we can send out a regiment a week for the rest of the year, after all the present requisitions are filled, and the permission to do so would be hailed with delight. Arms, equipments, camp equipage, wagon-trains, subsistence—everything—shall come with every regiment, *if required*; and nothing shall be left undone to make another rebellion impossible while this generation lasts. The day of compromise with treason has irrevocably passed, and the day of absolute victory shall be made to come, if we fight for a century.

We deem it absurd for the Government, which, in taking Koszta out from under the Austrian guns, established the principle that every man claiming the protection of the Federal flag should be defended everywhere, should leave thousands of Union-loving men, who implore that protection in the seceding States, a prey to the most infamous and piratical Confederacy that ever called itself a Government.

There is a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts. Party names and party creeds are utterly ignored and forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the emphatic punishment and solemn extinction of traitors, are the catholic religion of us all—a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of WASHINGTON, who, when advised that 5,000 men would suffice to quell SHAY's rebellion, replied: "*Then I will send 15,000—there can be no mistake about that.*" His Excellency is fully impressed with the value of the similar course that you suggest, and would gladly relieve the Federal Government, for the present, so far as he may, of our proportion of the incidental burden attending so large a force.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. BINNEY SARGENT, Aid-de-Camp.

BOSTON, June, 12, 1862.

To Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New-York:

SIR: In relation to the energetic method of prosecuting the war which you suggest, I have to say, that if you can procure, in addition to the last requisition upon this State for six regiments—which will undoubtedly be in the field by the end of this month—a further requisition for ten regiments, thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, baggage-trains, rations, and subsistence stores, these advances will be made by this State, and such a requisition answered to the letter within forty days from the receipt of the order here, men enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged. We have already enlisted organized companies enough to make six regiments of the ten referred to as a proposed requisition, and entirely independent of the six regiments already ordered, and of any troops now in the field.

I am very truly your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, addressing HIRAM WALBRIDGE, corn merchant, doing business here! [Applause and hilarity.]

I respectfully submitted to the War Department this application, and I now submit it to you. [Applause.]

The following letters indicate the result:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, June 17, 1861.
Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New-York:

SIR: I have read with pleasure a letter of his Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, addressed to you, under date of the 12th inst., stating that if you can procure a further requisition by the Government, for ten additional regiments from the State of Massachusetts, besides the last requisition for 6, they will, within 40 days, be sent, thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, baggage-trains, rations and subsistence stores—men enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged.

You will please advise Gov. ANDREW that the necessary requisition will immediately be made, and for your action in the premises accept the thanks of this Department.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

BOSTON, June 23, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I yesterday received a communication from the Secretary of War requiring the ten regiments offered through your intervention for United States service from this State, and I beg to express my cordial appreciation of the great public service rendered by you, in urging in a manner so patriotic, by means so methodical and intelligent, a policy which I most thoroughly concur in as alike humane, wise and statesmanlike. I trust we shall see the end of this war in a year from the 19th of June, 1861, and also that its conclusion will demonstrate the vitality of Democratic Republican government, the heroic manhood of our people, their faith in the fundamental ideas on which our Government and our social fabric stand; and which shall, moreover, settle forever, on immutable foundations of moral and eternal right, the future of our Republic. Verily, as the King of Prussia remarked some years ago, "Progress is stronger than we are." The beginning of an end, great, glorious and sublime, is already here; and it is beyond the present power (thank God) of any man to do more than to swim with the providential tide or consent to be whelmed beneath its waves. Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully and obediently yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York City.

[Immense cheering.]

The Governor, as you will perceive, thought so well of my exertions that subsequently the executive of that glorious old Commonwealth [cheers] again addressed me.

[Gen. WALBRIDGE read a similar correspondence in relation to a battery of light artillery, comprising letters from Gov. ANDREW and Secretary CAMERON, remarking that through the persistent ability of his friends, the reporters, these letters had been procured from the War Office and published to the world.] [Applause.]

I had not intended, gentlemen, to indulge in these personal remarks, but I thought it my duty, should I be honored by your suffrages, to be found standing upon the platform of the Federal Constitution, through and through woe, through sunshine and disaster, contending for the integrity of the nation—contending that this Government shall not pass away, that this Constitution shall not be broken, and to this resolve pledging, with you, my life, my fortune and my sacred honor. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

It is perhaps proper for me to add that when I presented the propositions above recited to you, I asked the opinion of the loyal Governors of the country. Their answers were submitted to the President, and he did me the kindness to say that they had aided him materially in forming the Message sent in by him to Congress in July, 1861. [Great applause.] It matters not whether I go to Congress, but in my humble judgment, you had better go to the green fields of New-Hampshire and Vermont, and draw your glittering blades across the throats of ten fresh regiments than reëlect to that body the man whose rebel speech invigorates the rebel arms, and whose return would be hailed as an indication that this Commercial District is in favor of the overthrow of this Government—a calamity only second to the loss of the Christian religion itself!

Reiterated and prolonged acclamation followed these closing words. When it had partially subsided, Gen. NYE, advancing, addressed the throng as follows: "It affords me the greatest pleasure, gentlemen, to say that I have the honor of an intimate acquaintance with Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE. I have crossed the Atlantic with him several times, and I know him to be an honest man, a true patriot, and one in whose keeping the interests of this City would be perfectly safe. I, therefore, take great pride in nominating him for the suffrages of the people of the Fourth Congressional District." [Vociferous approbation.]

Gen. WALBRIDGE resumed: "Since Gen. NYE has put me in a position to present this letter, which commends me to respectful treatment abroad, [cries of 'Read it! Read it!'] I will offer it for your consideration."

The General then read aloud:

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, bearer hereof, a citizen of the United States of America, being about to travel in foreign parts, I take great pleasure in commending him to kind and respectful treatment from all persons with whom he may meet, wherever he may go, as a gentleman of high respectability and great consideration.

WASHINGTON CITY, March, 1851. H. CLAY.

[Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I will put the final question myself. All who are in favor of my representing this district in place of the present Peace Democrat holding that station, will please to say "Aye!" and I notify you, that if there be a single "No!" I will retire from the canvass!

[A storm of "Ayes!" and not one negative was heard.]

After the outburst of acclamation that followed gave place, again, to quiet, the General said:

"Now, invigorated by your confidence, I shall go to Congress bearing with me the honor and dignity of this constituency, and while the present Administration stands by the Constitution I shall stand by it. [Applause.] When it departs from that guide I will call upon the people to come to the rescue of their violated rights and their threatened liberties!"

A spontaneous and overwhelming outburst of acclamation crowned this conclusion, and with excited but resolute feeling this memorable meeting dispersed.

We subjoin, as important matter in the history of the war, the letters from the Governors of States, alluded to by the speaker. They are published for the first time, and can hardly fail to awaken widespread interest:

FROM GOV. OLDEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TRENTON, May 29, 1861.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge:

SIR: I have duly received your interesting letter of the 27th inst. relative to the importance of the Government accepting volunteers for the war, until an army of six hundred thousand men are enrolled. There can be no doubt that such a demonstration of strength would impress foreign nations, advantageously for our country—and there is probably as little question that the loyal States have the power to place such an army in the field. These States can, I think, endure a long war, or can put forth any required force that would secure a speedy termination to hostilities.

Whether it is more wise for the Government to put forth its full strength at the outset; that such demonstration may be a humane saving of blood, or to husband its powers, is a question of State policy upon which (confined as my attention has been to the discharge of duties within this State), I am not prepared to express an opinion. I am happy the Government has the counsel in this crisis of leading military men. And with the Government thus aided, I prefer leaving these questions.

In relation to the people of New Jersey, I can say that in common with the citizens of other loyal States, they are prepared to respond to the calls the Government may make, and at all times to do their full duty in maintaining this nation as it is.

With much respect your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. OLDEN.

FROM GOV. FAIRBANKS, OF VERMONT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. JOHNSBURY, May 31, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I concur fully in the views expressed in your valued favor of the 27th inst., and am happy to assure you, that such are the views and earnest expressions of the citizens of Vermont.

The sentiment everywhere expressed is, that the rebellion must be crushed, at whatever cost of men and treasure; and in the absence of any reliable information as to the plans of the Government, great solicitude has often been expressed, lest a temporizing policy should be adopted. Still, as a whole, our citizens have entire confidence in the discretion and firmness of the Administration, and only wait to know in what way they can contribute to its efficiency.

While an aggregation of undisciplined troops, without effective arms, would be premature and of little avail, I am solicitous that, with all possible dispatch, the Government should provide for arming, officering and mustering into service, the largest available force necessary for ensuring in the shortest period the suppression of this wicked rebellion, at whatever expense. No sacrifice is too great to be made for the accomplishment of such an object.

A pressure of official duties prevents my writing more, but I will take the liberty to resume the subject by a future mail.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York.

FROM GOV. GOODWIN, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT, PORTSMOUTH, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Mr. BERRY, Governor elect of New-Hampshire, has sent me your letter of the 27th ult. I fully indorse the sentiments you avow, believing, with you, that the only way to stop this rebellion without great waste of treasure and blood, is to show that we have the ability to put it down and the determination to do so.

New-Hampshire is ready to respond to any requisition made upon her by the General Government.

I have recently dispatched one regiment, and have another, of 1,046 men, nearly ready to move, and they are enlisted for the war.

My term of office expires in a few days, but I have no doubt my successor will meet any exigency that may arise.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
ICHABOD GOODWIN, Gov., &c.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

FROM GOV. WASHBURNE, OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 1, 1861.

Hon. H. Walbridge:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th May, addressed to me, at Orono, was received by me in this city to-day.

Heartily agreeing with you in every word you say, I have endeavored to impress the importance of a policy, like that which you urge with so much force, upon the Administration at Washington; and, although but four regiments have been called for from this State, six have been already formed and put into camp, and companies are already raised sufficient to make up two or three more.

It is my intention to keep two or more regiments in a camp of instruction, where they can learn the discipline and tactics so essential to the making of good soldiers, and to keep them ready to march at an hour's notice. As fast as a regiment shall be called to leave the State, it is my intention to supply its place by bringing another into the camp.

This course is, I am sure, in harmony with the opinions and wishes of the people of the State, and they would be glad, as I should, if the Administration would favor a policy that would justify us in doing still more.

Very truly yours,
J. WASHBURNE, JR.

FROM GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of May 27, and assure you of my hearty concurrence in what you say relating to the true policy of the Government being in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. On this point I have had no doubt from the beginning of active hostilities, and every day confirms me in the opinion that any other line of policy would be fatal to the Government and to the country. At the same time, I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the proper force to be organized. That is peculiarly a military question, which I prefer to leave to the Government to determine. I have favored the immediate enlistment of 300,000 volunteers, which, properly distributed soon, would, it seems to me, be sufficient to crush out the rebellion.

I will cheerfully aid in any movement for the organization of that amount of force, and will not discourage the increased amount you suggest. I will immediately communicate with the Secretary of War on the subject.

Very respectfully, W. DENNISON.

To HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York.

FROM GOV. BLAIR, OF MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LANSING, June 3, 1861.

Hon. Hiram Walbridge:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter of May 27, having been absent from the Capital at the time it arrived.

I hasten now to say that your views meet my hearty approbation, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to coöperate in any effort to procure their adoption in Washington.

The Government, after persistent teasing, have allowed me to furnish from Michigan, four regiments and no more. These are all now ready to march, and in good order. Four more, quite as good, are claiming to be received, and refuse to be satisfied when I tell them they are not desired. I think it is safe to say, that at least nine-tenths of our people think the force called is entirely too small, and persist in maintaining that more troops will be received. I cannot stop their recruitings. Companies are all the time forming now, and they fairly weary me with their incessant demand to be organized and instructed. The truth is simply, the people feel that they have the power to crush this rebellion at a blow, and they cannot see why they should not be allowed, at once to do it. As to expense, I believe in the long run, it will cost less, and the saving of blood would be immense. It is also of great consequence to demonstrate the power of the Government to quell rebellion quickly.

Every way it seems better to me, that the force should be made overwhelming, as soon as possible.

Hoping you may have entire success in your efforts, I remain, Your obedient servant,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

FROM GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, June 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return from Washington, I find your letter of May 27. I heartily indorse your views and add that I think the country will owe you a debt of gratitude for your efforts to bring about the true policy for the Government in the present crisis.

My attention has been principally directed to the course of policy which should be pursued in the West, and I think my best way of bringing my views before you, is to furnish you with a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Department at Washington, and also a copy of a letter addressed by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana in conjunction with myself to the Department, which I hereby inclose.

I have presented my views in person at Washington, to the same effect.

The whole power of the Government, all its men and all its means, even to the extent of great loss of life and national bankruptcy for a century, should be employed to crush out this infamous rebellion. To vindicate this Government is worth all it can possibly cost. As a historic fact, and the ultimate effect upon the liberties of mankind and upon the future peace and prosperity of the country, the cost in blood and treasure is not to be calculated. But as you well remark, it will cost less to prosecute the war vigorously. The war will sooner come to an end and be more humane, and the precedent worth far more, if a force of overwhelming power is at once brought into the field. Wishing you all success in your most patriotic efforts, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) RICH'D YATES.

FROM GOV. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., 16th June, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th ult. I supposed had been promptly answered, and regretted to learn from yours of the 12th inst. that amid my multiplied duties, a request so important, and suggestions so valuable as those contained in your first communication, had been neglected.

It must be apparent to every thinking man that the course suggested by you is in the main founded in sound reason, and prompted by the highest dictates of humanity and national philanthropy.

In accordance with your views, and for the promotion of ends so well pointed out by you, the State of Pennsylvania is now uniforming, equipping and arming fifteen regiments, to be ready in a few days for the field, and to be transferred to the service of the General Government whenever desired, increasing her forces, and strengthening not only the Government but the Union sentiment throughout those States in which it may have opponents, giving, as I believe, a moral force and power to this great national movement not to be acquired save by a demonstration of actual military force and a display of well appointed troops.

These, standing upon the borders of the disaffected States, will form a bulwark of civil and religious liberty, challenging the admiration of foreign nations, and calling in terms not to be misunderstood upon the bold and bad men who head this hideous rebellion to return to their allegiance ere they reap the terrible reward, which, if this force is let loose upon them, is as unerring as it will be terrific and conclusive. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York.

Gen. Walbridge at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

At 8 o'clock, yesterday evening, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, as per announcement, addressed a very large crowd which had assembled in front of the Fifth Ward Hotel, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you, my immediate neighbors and friends, as a candidate for Congress from this District, and should you see fit to elevate me to that position, I shall go to Washington to represent, guard and protect your interests. I shall go there to advocate every measure and policy that may be in accordance with the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of the laws. [Applause.] I shall go there with a firm determination to do all in my power to put down this wicked rebellion, for my most earnest wish is to see the rebels whipped into submission to the rightfully constituted Government of the Union. [Great cheering.] I am in favor of an untrameled public Press. I am in favor of the right of the people to assemble together and peacefully discuss great National questions. I am in favor of securing to the people all the rights which they are entitled to under the Constitution. I am in favor of giving European nations to understand that they must not interfere with this quarrel of ours, and if any of those Powers shall venture such interference, I go for an immediate declaration of war against it. [Tremendous cheering, which lasted for some time.]

I do not understand the party machinery by which candidates have been placed in nomination, but I make my appeal to the Democratic masses to sustain me, and I believe they will. During the last session of Congress this district has been represented by a man who never opened his mouth or uttered a syllable in the Congressional halls, notwithstanding the most gigantic and important question that ever agitated our country was the business of the hour—the means of suppressing this monstrous rebellion—but who only printed a speech which struck at the National life. [Cries of "That's so."] If you see fit to send me there, I shall make myself heard, and be ever ready to give my honest views concerning this and all other questions that may present themselves. You who reside in this neighborhood know me well and intimately, and if there be now within the sound of my voice any one who knows ought against me, who has fault to find with either my public or private acts, let him speak out now, beneath the effulgence of that bright lunar orb, or forever hereafter hold his peace.

But, my friends, I have no wish to detain you at any great length to-night. I merely come before you to announce myself as a candidate. [Cries of "Go on."] You ask me to go on. If I do so I must tell you what I think are the duties of the Government at this juncture of our affairs. It is its first duty to arrest the villainous contractors who are reaping ill-gotten gains by plundering and robbing our poor soldiers, and hang them on the spot. [Tremendous cheers.] It is its duty to prosecute this war vigorously and tirelessly, until our glorious flag shall float over every foot of the National territory. As to the prosecution of the war, I am for Charleston—[applause]—and I believe it should be the policy of the Administration to strike a heavy blow at the rebellion on the spot where this hideous treason first originated. I long ago believed it was the duty of the Government to have made its first assault on the soil of South Carolina. I would not cease my endeavors until that traitorous State was compelled to beg pardon for the past, and acknowledge its unconditional allegiance to the legitimate power of the Federal Union. [Great applause.] It is our first and foremost duty now to save the Government—to preserve this fair heritage of ours for our children and their descendants, for unless we save the Government I can see no prospect for republican freedom throughout the world. In conclusion, I would say that I am ready at any time between this and the hour when the election shall close—in the street, at my residence, anywhere, to answer any friend or voter who desires the information as to where I stand in this canvass, and what policy I shall pursue, if elected to the Congress of the United States. I purpose to detain you no longer to-night. If I read the signs of the times aright, I can safely say now as I said ten years ago, when I advocated my claims to a seat in Congress, "I am on my way to Washington." I heartily thank you for having greeted me so cordially, and as I have other appointments to meet, allow me bid you good night.

The General then entered his carriage, and amid the most vehement cheering, was driven off to fulfill his next appointment, corner Hudson and Charlton streets. Some individual of *wooden* proclivities endeavored get up three cheers for the reputed author of "Love and Secession," but did not succeed.

A Card.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. ORISON BLUNT was first nominated by citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party, on account of his known devotion to the Union, and because it seemed important that some one who was not a partisan should be brought forward, in order that all who desired to support the Government in this its hour of greatest need, might have a true Union War man to represent them in Congress.

At this meeting a Committee was appointed to meet delegations of citizens irrespective of party. The delegations from the three Wards comprising the District met, and the result was the nomination of Mr. BLUNT by acclamation. Mr. BLUNT being waited upon by a Committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no other nomination for Congress had been made in the District, and it was supposed that this expression of feeling on the part of the people would have caused the adoption of Mr. BLUNT by the Republicans, he having always affiliated with that party. But notwithstanding Mr. BLUNT's nomination and acceptance, and his expressed determination to run; notwithstanding he had been posted and advertised as such candidate, when the Republican Convention did meet, Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was nominated—and immediately, in a lengthy speech, accepted the nomination and declared his intention to run.

This being the condition of affairs, a meeting was had between Mr. BLUNT and Mr. CONKLING, and a portion of the State Central Committee, for the purpose of harmonizing the matter, and having but one Union war candidate in the District. At this meeting, Mr. CONKLING proposed to submit the matter to the gentlemen present. Mr. BLUNT replied that he did not feel authorized to do that, as they were not the parties who nominated him, but that he was willing to submit it to the Convention who nominated him, and abide by their decision; and that he would request that a Committee from that party should meet with these gentlemen.

These two Committees met on Wednesday last, at the U. S. District-Attorney's office, and after a session of three hours and a half, adjourned, without coming to any arrangement. Another Committee was appointed by the Republicans to meet Mr. BLUNT's friends, and another conference was held the next day at the Astor House, at which it was agreed that both Committees should report back to the parties appointing them, and meet the next day at 12 o'clock at the same place with power to act.

The friends of Mr. BLUNT were all present at the time named, and after waiting three-quarters of an hour without any appearance on the part of the Republican Committee, adjourned, and nothing has since been done in the matter.

J. C. CARY, Chairman.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 1.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. Durand and lady, Mr. Anderson, lady and child; Mr. Joaniahus, John McKay, Mr. Ramsbottom, John Morrison, John Cordukas, John Mill, Mr. Sturge, F. Etchman, R. Vila, Master Sturge, Samuel Mackie, J. M. Black, Fred. Lawson, Mr. Tailor, Mr. Grindley, Mr. Sanquinelli and daughter, Mr. Napper, Mr. Coatesworth, Mr. McCarthy, W. Rayal, Mrs. Mallett and son, John Mulligan, R. Rouse, John Adams, S. T. Napper, Mr. Stooker, W. C. Hopkinson and lady, Mr. Crook and lady, Andrew Kehoe, Mr. Glasgow, Dr. Youmans and lady, C. A. During, lady and child, Chas. Gossage, A. W. Berry, R. Clogher, J. Smiller, J. D. Smiller, Miss Simons, Miss Esther Loewenberg, Miss Margaret Reid, Mrs. Pierrot, Mrs. J. W. Branford, J. J. Weeks, lady and daughter; Miss Douglas, Mr. Hutchinson, Alander Hutchinson, Vice Consul; Mr. Jackson, lady and three children; Margaret Woolger, James Badd, Alfred Vermont, Sigismund Saix, Wm. R. Smith, Rev. Mr. Henderson; Dr. Berryman, Wm. Pretzfeld, James Townsend, C. Woolman, Mr. Sawyer, Ernest Gahler, H. Simon, T. E. Johnston.

Nov. 1—*In steamship Bio Bio for Havana*—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gore, Wm Farina and wife, Chas. B. Young, L. Poco, John H. Dorr, T. Aldige and family of six, Cæsar Fourke, Bernard Beris, James Pomers, John Serier, Mrs. Wolf, Mary Elrata, Kate Genochia, Mary Crose, Julia Galberino, Rose Lagodia, Theresa Genochia, Charlotte Genochia, E. Andrew, J. Joulan, A. Gordella. *For Key West*—E. C. Howe, Mrs. E. Allen, T. J. Boynton, J. A. Smith, Abraham Mansell, Winer Berthol and daughter, Nicholas Smith, Mrs. W. H. Von Pfister, J. Rigalette, Barney Dolin, Ceppe Alexandre, Andrew Bombardier.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—J. T. Parish, E. Perot, S. W. Smith, N. Barnett, Capt. Waeteler and lady, Mrs. Rodenstein, 3 children and nurse, C. Cohn, child and nurse, A. H. Bement, E. Heath, J. C. Denman, H. E. Shearing, Capt. G. T. Morrell, W. P. M. Means, and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana—Mrs. E. Donnan and 2 children, R. Borciel, J. M. Rose, B. Fenton, Capt. G. R. Cannon, Benj. Allen, Hugh Elliott.

In ship Thomas Jefferson, from New-Orleans—Rev. G. J. Henderson, lady and 3 daughters, J. Messina and 2 daughters, Mrs. Kate Burke, S. J. Adler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 30 | Sun sets.... 4 58 | Moon sets.... 2 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 50 | Gov. Island. 4 40 | Hell Gate.... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Barks Alliance, McArdrel, London, Askell, Hunt & Co.; Golden Rule, Whitebury, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Oris, (Br.,) Norman, Cadiz, H. L. Routh & Sons; Mineral, (Pruss.,) Holzerland, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs A. P. L., Landry, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Caroline, Talbot, Machias, Me., Simpson & Clapp; Cyclone, Bunker, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Cordelia, Horn, Vera Cruz, Thos. Dunham; E. A. Conkling, Loper, Baltimore; Mary Alice, Perry, Danvers, Mass., Metcalf & Duncan; John Rose, Fourmer, Brandywine, Del., Merritt & Co.; Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Hamilton, Nickerson, Danvers, Mass.; John Stroup, Lake, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J. R. McFee, Townsend, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; A. J. De Rossett, Heltman, Washington; Exeter, Snow, Bath, Curtis & Swain; John Ruggles, Varnum, Boston, N. O. Pillsbury.

Sloops Harriet M. Larkey, Dehtart, York River, F. J. Campbell; Sophia Jones, Dehtart, York River, F. J. Campbell; D. Van Name, Daniels, York River, F. J. Campbell; Housatonic, Phillips, Bridgeport; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, S. D. Stammers.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McQuigan, Liverpool, Oct. 15, and Queenstown the 16th at 4½ P. M., with 317 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced very strong westerly gales for the first ten days. Oct. 15, saw ship Albion going into Liverpool, also ship Viscount Canning; Br. ship Themis, and barks Carrier Dove and Raner. Oct. 24, lat. 48 80, lon. 38 28, saw a French steamer, bound east; 25th, lat. 47 44, lon. 40 37, saw Br. ship Zetland; 27th, lat. 45 56, lon. 47 34, saw a large iceberg; 26th, lat. 42 47, lon. 60 06, saw ship Benj. Adams, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Matanzas, Leesgang, New-Orleans, Oct. 24, and Matanzas the 27th, with mdse. to Thomas Ascensio.

U. S. steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans, Oct. 25, with the mails, and mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. The U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, arrived on the night of the 24th, all well. On the night of the 25th the Creole passed a large ship ashore at S. W. Pass, bound out; Oct. 28, off Cape Florida, passed an American bark, showing a white signal.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, 25th ult. and Nassau the 27th, to E. Cunard.

Steam transport Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Port Royal, Oct. 29, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Came to this port for repairs, having been ashore in St. John's River, Florida.

Steam transport Col. Ruger, Bell, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport, Thomas Swann, Nichols, Fortress Monroe, 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Relief, Lavender, Baltimore, 44½ hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer H Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, (of Boston,) Hatch, New-Orleans 26 ds, with mdse to master.

Barkentine Ocean Eagle, (of Rockland,) Lewis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. For the past week has had heavy gales from S. E.; lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Spartan, (of Kincard,) Russel, Santos, Aug. 10, with coffee to master.

Brig Robert Bruce, (Br., of Bristol, Eng.,) Muir, Hull, Aug. 28, with medicine and woolen goods for the Confederate army.

Brig Harmonie, Mulder, Porto Cabello, Oct. 13, in ballast to master. Left bark Thomas Dayton, from Philadelphia, dischg.

Brig Wabash, (of Newport,) Vigley, Cardenas, Oct. 21, with molasses to J. L. Hathaway. Left brig Lucretia, for New-York in 4 ds., and others before reported.

Ship Alfred, (Br., of Liverpool,) Valentia, Sept. 20, passed the Rock the 28th, with wool to master.

Bark Texas, Rogers, Alexandria, 2 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Albion, Lincoln, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Cardenas, 13 ds., with sugar to master. Had some very heavy weather; sprung foremast.

Bark Samuel Mozley, Jr., (of New-London,) "Holm," Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., coal to J. D. Fish.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Thomes, New-Orleans, 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Judge Hatheway, (of Boston,) Cunningham, New-Orleans, 18 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Josiah Jex, Bartlett, Sisal, 30 ds., with hemp, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (of Camden,) Gilkey, St. John, P. R., Oct. 13, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld in co. with schr. Fred Howell, Norris, for Baltimore. Left no American vessels.

WIND—Morning, from S. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg and Southampton; Ariel, for Aspinwall; Bio Bio, for Havana and Key West; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me.; Arago, for Baltimore; Zara, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Arr. ship Geo. Turner, New-York; barks Oswanli, New-Orleans; Trimby, do.; brigs G. Walker, Grand Turk.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Arr. bark S. H. Waterman, Elliott, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Hone—schr., of Boston, bound south, was passed, Oct. 18, lat. 28 30, lon. 73 36.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 388, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 29, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.